

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,694

**R

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24-25, 1981

Established 1887

Dispute on Reagan Reflects Europe's Acute Nervousness

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dispute in Western Europe over President Reagan's comments about the possibility of a battlefield nuclear exchange reflects no basic differences over nuclear strategy but rather the acute state of political nervousness in the Atlantic alliance. The president's remarks did not signal any shift in either U.S. policy or NATO doctrine.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan's remark on nuclear war casts doubts on U.S. credibility among Soviet leaders, Page 2.

By contrast, the European press fastened on Mr. Reagan's comments because many Europeans are deeply uncertain about the general direction of the Reagan administration's policies and do not share Washington's sense of peril about a Soviet attack in the mid-1980s.

"From Europe, Reagan looks to be extremely aggressive, more than in Washington," said a veteran European diplomat just back from a trip to the Continent. "The other day he touched a sensitive European nerve on the nuclear issue and seemed to reinforce his image as a tough guy. And that caused trouble."

'They're Nervous'

"The problem in Europe," added an experienced U.S. official, "is that we're dealing with a postwar generation which thinks detente was good for them, that the Soviet threat can be contained and the real danger now comes from Reagan and these gun-bo guys in Washington. They don't believe we're serious about disarmament and arms control. They're nervous and this administration has not done a whole lot to reassure Europeans on this score."

According to this view, Europe is being pulled to the left politically at a time when the United States has taken a more conservative turn. Specialists here point to Socialist victories in France and Greece, with the new Greek leader, Andreas Papandreu, talking of pulling his country out of NATO and removing U.S. military bases.

3 Spanish Intellectuals Held in Move on ETA

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain's anti-terrorist police opened a major operation against the Basque separatist organization ETA and have stunned political and intellectual circles here by detaining two prominent feminists and a leftist university professor.

While ETA can still count on considerable popular support in the northern Basque provinces, the idea that intellectuals in Madrid are suspected of helping the organization has been widely viewed here as shocking.

The case came to light early this week when a special anti-terrorist squad announced that Jimena Alonso Mathias and Carmen San-

tos, two well-known radical feminists, and Victor Garcia-Hoz, a psychology professor at Complutense University in Madrid, had been arrested on suspicion of aiding an ETA group operating here. The two teen-age daughters of Mrs. Alonso Mathias were also detained.

Linked to Communists
The detention of Mr. Garcia-Hoz was especially shocking to many people here because he has ties to the Communist Party, which has condemned terrorism ever since the party was legalized in 1977.

A group of 100 feminists immediately protested the arrests, declaring in a petition that "Carmen and Jimena have a well-known public record in the struggle for the defense of public rights and the rights of women in particular."

The feminists who marched on Madrid's police headquarters, also condemned the use of a special anti-terrorist statute, which permits holding suspects incommunicado for up to 10 days.

The police followed the announcement of the arrests with a statement that Mrs. Alonso Mathias had led them to an arms cache that ETA guerrillas had placed in the woods near her house in the suburb of Torrelovelona.

Suspected Hideout
Investigators said they believed that the guerrillas had hidden in Torrelovelona while planning terrorist actions in Madrid.

The police said they had found a car in the Mathias yard belonging to a friend of an ETA militant, José Luis Madariaga Erezma, who was arrested in Madrid last month.

On Wednesday, the chief of the ETA's Madrid group, one of the most wanted men in Spain, José Andrés Ezaguirre Gogorza, was killed with a comrade, José Jaime Alde, in a shootout at a police roadblock in the Basque region. The guerrillas were apparently attempting to flee across the frontier to France after the police picked up their trail in Torrelovelona.



Andreas Papandreu, the new Socialist Greek premier, welcomed Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou Friday in Athens.

Greek Regime Grants PLO Diplomatic Status

From Agency Dispatches

ATHENS — Greece's new Socialist government has decided to grant full diplomatic recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to raise its office here to ambassadorial level, a government spokesman said.

PLO sources in Beirut reported that PLO leader Yasser Arafat would visit here in three weeks, but the Greek government spokesman said no specific timetable for recognition or for such a visit had been set.

Greek recognition of the PLO follows the Soviet Union's announcement Tuesday that Moscow has granted the organization diplomatic status.

In another foreign policy development, the government announced that Premier Andreas Papandreu accepted an invitation to visit Cyprus, conveyed to him Friday by visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou.

The spokesman said the decision to fully recognize the PLO was in accordance with the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement's election program.

Earlier invitation
He also pointed out that Mr. Arafat had been invited to Greece earlier this year by Mr. Papandreu, when he was still the Greek opposition leader.

The Israeli diplomatic mission in Greece reacted quickly. A spokesman said Israel was "seriously concerned" about the development because it meant the PLO would now have higher diplomatic representation here than Israel has.

"We cannot believe that Greece's Socialist government will grant full diplomatic status to a terrorist organization aimed at the destruction of Israel, and especially if it does not simultaneously grant the same status to the Israeli mission here," an Israeli official said.

Greece accords Israel only de facto recognition. The rightist government of Premier George Rallis, which lost last Sunday's general elections to the Socialists, had last November allowed the opening in Athens of a PLO "liaison and information office" but insisted overtures by Mr. Arafat for permission to visit Greece.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In other action Friday, the government imposed price controls on wholesale foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, lifted government censorship of movies and songs and began drafting legislation to recognize leftist groups that fought against the Nazis in World War II.

Mr. Papandreu met Friday with Mr. Kyprianou to discuss the future of the divided Mediterranean island of Cyprus.

"There is no doubt that we shall have good cooperation with the new Greek government," Mr. Kyprianou said before the talks. He is the first head of state to visit Greece since Mr. Papandreu's landslide victory.

Americans Told to Quit Libya Airline

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States said Friday that from 10 to 20 Americans are working for a Libyan charter airline that is believed to have ferried supplies to Libyan forces in Chad, and that it has asked them to stop.

"We believe it is totally inappropriate for any U.S. citizen to take any action which helps carry out such illegal activities such as the occupation of Chad," said Alan Romberg, the deputy State Department spokesman.

The State Department also repeated its advice to other U.S. citizens to steer clear of Libya, citing Col. Moammar Qadhafi's "consistent denial of the accepted norms of international behavior."

Most in Oil Industry
There are between 2,000 and 2,500 U.S. citizens in Libya, most of them working in the oil industry.

Mr. Romberg said that while it is known that Americans are working for United African Airways, a Libyan company that does mostly charter flights.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Warsaw to Use Troops To Help Curb Unrest

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — As the Solidarity union set a one-hour national strike for next Wednesday, the government announced Friday evening that it was sending teams of troops throughout the country to resolve unrest.

A statement read over television by the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the soldiers would be empowered to counteract problems on the spot and would attempt to solve problems and controversies.

The spokesman specifically mentioned problems involving the distribution of foodstuffs and other necessities, the breakdown of transportation systems and what he termed local disputes, which some observers saw as a possible reference to strikes.

The government did not formally impose a state of martial law, and Mr. Urban's statement seemed to depict the troops' responsibilities in terms of bringing succor to a much-suffering population. But the Western analysts noted that the move would place seasoned soldiers in a position to be able to undertake peacekeeping or even strike-breaking duties if necessary.

The action was taken against a background of spreading wildcat strikes and strike threats, mainly to draw attention to food shortages. They have multiplied to affect more than half the country's 49 provinces.

The national leadership of Soli-

arity scheduled the one-hour nationwide stoppage by 11.95-million members next week to protest the dwindling food supplies and also what it contends is a new campaign of government harassment.

In two incidents this week — one in the southern city of Katowice and the other in the southwestern city of Wroclaw — the police detained Solidarity members who were disseminating what the authorities contend are anti-Soviet or anti-state views.

Ominous Language
The government's statement announcing the new role for troops contained ominous language. Mr. Urban, gazing into a television camera during a special appearance on the evening news broadcast, observed that tension throughout the country was growing rapidly. He blamed Solidarity.

"Some Solidarity activists do not even hide it any longer that they want a test of strength with the authorities," he said. He repeated the government's readiness to discuss differences, but added: "Democracy cannot be achieved in a condition of anarchy."

"The state, which is leaning toward a fall, must attempt all steps necessary for its salvation," he said. "A continuation of tension could cause the loss of all the achievements of renewal," he added, using the term that sums up Poland's liberalization.

"They will try to counteract problems on the spot," he said. "They will directly signal to the

highest authority about the human misery in the country."

"In this emergency action," he continued, "the real role of the army is being revealed. An extraordinary situation requires extraordinary measures."

As Poland's crisis has continued and deepened, the military has come to play a more prominent role in national life. Beginning several months ago, military officers were occasionally placed on duty in cities, usually directing traffic.

Last month, army patrols in the capital were stepped up, so that now it is no longer uncommon to see jeeps with helmeted soldiers cruising the streets and convoys of army trucks sometimes led by an armored personnel carrier.

The army newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, has been a strident conservative critic of Solidarity, often lashing out at what it calls the union's counter-revolutionary direction.

On Thursday, the paper warned once again that any attempt to withdraw Poland from the Warsaw Pact alliance would shatter stability and peace in Europe and the world.

The high-water mark of the army's influence in the power hierarchy was reached six days ago when the Central Committee voted Stanislaw Kania out of office as party leader and replaced him with the premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Western embassy officials have long been sending reports to their home capitals about the possibility

of a creeping militarization of the government and party. The concept is based on the belief that there is almost no other institution left in the country that has a definable power base except the military.

Some of the officials feel that, since the party has recently assumed a tougher stance toward Solidarity and the union is under pressure from its members to reverse the declining economy with some kind of dramatic action, events are moving inexorably toward a confrontation and a state of emergency.

Technically, the constitution refers only to a state of war but the concept of granting the military extraordinary powers, is the same.

Poland May Rejoin IMF

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland has begun active negotiations to rejoin the International Monetary Fund, which it left in 1950 when it joined the Soviet-bloc trading group Comecon, senior government sources said Friday.

The sources gave no further details of the negotiations.

Poland was among the original members of the IMF and has been under increasing pressure from the West to rejoin because of its extensive debts.

The official news agency PAP reported that the Finance Ministry would publish Poland's balance of payments statistics, which is normally a precondition for membership in the IMF.

Reagan Sees Progress At Cancun Conference

From Agency Dispatches

CANCUN, Mexico — President Reagan said Friday that the economic conference of 22 nations here had made "great progress" but he restated his opposition to creating "some gigantic, new international bureaucracy" to narrow the wealth gap between rich and poor nations.

The president added that no one at the conference "has done more for foreign aid than the United States," which spent \$7.1 billion last year.

At an early meeting with his staff members before the North-South talks entered their second and final day, Mr. Reagan said the meeting had "identified the points at which aid isn't being used as effectively as it must be."

"I think great progress has been made," said Mr. Reagan, who was initially reluctant to participate in the meeting.

Position Is Unchanged
Mr. Reagan, who has said that huge amounts of foreign aid is not the solution to the developing world's problems, was asked whether the discussion with other world leaders had changed his mind about foreign aid.

He replied: "There's no one at that table who has done more for foreign aid than the United States."

Mr. Reagan was questioned about whether he had shifted his position to one more in favor of "global negotiations" intended to narrow the gap between rich and poor nations. He replied that "some talk means creating some gigantic, new international bureaucracy to be in charge, we're opposed."

But he said that if negotiations

were intended to help solve developmental problems, "he approved."

In his speech to the meeting, which brought together the leaders of 14 developing countries and eight industrialized nations, Mr. Reagan sought to be conciliatory and seemed eager to avoid finding himself isolated during the two days of talks.

But, he posed conditions that made clear the United States remains the most reluctant partner in a process that would be designed to give the world's poorer nations more power over the international economy. Foreign leaders immediately began debating how large a step Mr. Reagan had taken.

Global negotiations have become the central issue of this conference, and initial reaction to it ranged from pleasure that Mr. Reagan had not closed the door to further progress, to suspicion that his stand was primarily aimed at keeping Cancun from ending as a meeting in which the United States stood alone.

An administration official said that he judged from conversations with other delegations that Mr. Reagan's words were being accepted as a step forward, but he noted the U.S. position still is well-hedged. "This doesn't mean we're going to enter global negotiations," the official said.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. called the U.S. position "a constant evolution" and explained that Mr. Reagan's vaguely stated conditions are designed to rule out any new international structures such as an energy affiliate to the World Bank. "We have enough international appendages today," he said.

Mr. Haig further explained that



Margaret Thatcher admires Pierre Elliott Trudeau's scarf before dinner for world leaders at the Cancun, Mexico meeting.

Mr. Reagan meant the United States wants world economic growth, but not redistribution of wealth from rich to poor. Finally, he said, the United States will take part in talks that are held in a divisive atmosphere. It appeared Mr. Haig was warning that if the United States were to become the target of criticism it would pull out of the talks.

Although the United States had support from its European allies at Ottawa regarding its wariness of global negotiations — in that there would be pressure for decision-making on the basis of one-nation, one-vote — the NATO nations all now support the process, increasing the isolation of the United States.

The leaders of several industrialized nations, including France's president, Francois Mitterrand,

and the Canadian prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, were more direct Thursday in endorsement of global negotiations at the United Nations. Mr. Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany also backed the proposed creation of an energy affiliate attached to the World Bank, an idea to which Mr. Reagan has made no reference and is believed to oppose.

[Saudi Arabia on Friday declared itself fully behind the creation of an international organization to promote energy production in poor countries, sources at the summit said, according to Reuters. (The sources said Crown Prince Fahd told the other government leaders that his country was 100 percent behind the creation of a world bank energy affiliate to)

INSIDE

China A-Plants

China and the United States are negotiating a broad agreement on nuclear cooperation that would put American companies into the forefront among foreign firms bidding to build atomic power stations here. But U.S. insistence on international inspection of the civilian facilities has delayed the talks. Page 3.

U.S. Inflation

The cost of living in the United States rose 1.2 percent in September and pushed the annual inflation rate to more than 10 percent for the year so far. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Rare Show

Louise Nevelson, whose work ranks with the great sculptors of this century, has just opened a show in Paris. A profile of the artist and a review of her works are in Weekend.

For Foreigners in China, Romance and Red Tape Clash

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — "Romeo and Juliet should have been Chinese — love seems so often here to end in tragedy," an American exchange student in Peking said. She was speaking of the prospects for her romance with a young Chinese engineer, but her disappointment echoed that of a growing number of other couples.

"Intercultural marriages are never easy. I know, but the Chinese government tries to make them impossible," the student continued, adding that she is not identified by name.

She and her fiancé are seeking official permission to marry, but for six months the official answer has been no. "We have been given many reasons, but really no reasons," she said. "Whether out of policy or prejudice, Chinese do not want their people marrying foreigners, whatever personal tragedy results."

A year ago, an Arab student and his Chinese girlfriend committed suicide after their petition to marry was rejected. Such a marriage, the woman was told, would be "unsuitable."

An American exchange scholar, studying Chinese theater in the provincial capital of Nanjing, succeeded in marrying a Chinese artist only after petitioning the State Council, the equivalent of asking the U.S. Cabinet for approval, and then had another five-month fight to get permission for him to leave with her.

mann, 30, now a teacher at the University of Hawaii, said as she left China with her husband, Liu Dan, 28. "Our marriage brought out a tremendous amount of viciousness in some people. A very deep, visceral emotion must be released when a Chinese marries a foreigner."

A Chinese-American psychologist, visiting relatives in Shanghai, agreed. "For a race as ancient and proud as the Chinese, there is a revolution at such marriages," he said. "I know, my wife is not Chinese."

As the number of foreign students, teachers and specialists here continues to grow, the romances between Chinese and foreigners have multiplied from the occasional two or three a year to about 60 in the last year, by one Western diplomat's estimate, and more are likely despite official efforts to limit contacts with foreigners to those of the same sex.

"The Chinese students have a set of no-fraternization rules that would make a convent look liberal," said an American woman graduate student at Peking University. "I resent the implication that every time I say hello to a male student or teacher I am trying to seduce him. Chinese girls, I know, feel the same way — they are virtually labeled prostitutes if they have a single date with a foreign man."

Chinese women who do go out with foreign men are promptly called in by superiors at their schools or offices and told to break off the relationship. Those who refuse are subjected to "criticism and self-criticism" sessions that can continue for days and often leave the spirit broken, according to persons familiar with such cases. Occasionally, a 15-

day "administrative detention" period is imposed by the authorities.

A Chinese official, expressing his personal opinion rather than any government view, commented, "rightly or wrongly, our people find these romances very difficult to accept. ... Then there is the reaction to our long period of semicolonialism, when those who were ambitious married foreigners and rejected the motherland. ... We mistakenly see just that he or she is a foreigner, and thus we suspect that is what the other really loves."

"We are very different, very exotic, if you will, and probably tremendously exciting to Chinese men," said an American woman who has taught at a provincial school and dated Chinese men there. "Men have told me, in fact, how liberated and free they find Western women compared with Chinese. ... We represent forbidden fruit."

For a time, when China had just emerged from the Cultural Revolution into a period of across-the-board liberalization, Chinese were actually encouraged to develop friendships with foreigners and parties with them. But that ended in late 1979, when Chinese were told to break off all unauthorized friendships.

Now Chinese most likely to have informal contacts with foreigners are carefully and repeatedly briefed on the dangers involved and sternly warned to avoid developing a personal relationship with a foreigner of the opposite sex.

"Their sexual mores are much different, and some will meet and are just promiscuous," Chinese students at the Peking Foreign Language Institute

were told about their foreign schoolmates last month.

A central government circular went to all colleges where foreigners will be teaching or studying, according to Chinese sources, reminding local administrators and Communist Party officials to "nip any romance in the bud" lest it grow into a "more complex and difficult problem."

Sometimes high-level politics can help resolve the problem, such as the incident earlier this year when China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, intervened to permit the marriage of a Canadian to a Mongolian.

But diplomacy has done little so far for the French Embassy's Emmanuel Bellefroid, 33, and his fiancée, Li Shuang, 24, a member of an unofficial artists' group. The French ambassador has taken the case up with the Foreign Ministry, but apparently has gotten nowhere. Now, Chinese sources are suggesting that Miss Li will be charged with espionage or other security violations and that Mr. Bellefroid will be expelled.

Miss Li, who had been living with Mr. Bellefroid, was arrested when she went to the gate of the diplomatic compound to have her sister admitted. Police men asked for her identity papers and then bundled her, kicking and screaming, into a jeep when she could not produce them, according to witnesses. She has not been seen since, and her family has been denied permission to visit her.

Some observers suggest that the handling of the case may be meant as a warning to other Chinese to maintain their distance from foreign diplomats, correspondents and businessmen here.

Reagan Remarks Fuel Drive By Russia on U.S. Credibility

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — President Reagan's remarks last week on nuclear weapons provided a new and clear focus for Soviet assaults on American credibility as well as fresh ammunition for Moscow's efforts to convince Western European nations to block deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear rockets in their countries.

Two themes emerged from Soviet criticism of Mr. Reagan's remarks. First is President Leonid I. Brezhnev's unequivocal denial of Washington's assertion that Soviet leaders believe a nuclear war is "possible" and "winnable." "To count on victory in a nuclear war," Mr. Brezhnev said, "that is a dangerous madness."

Second is the Soviet focus on Mr. Reagan's speculations about

the possibility of a limited nuclear exchange "without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button" of all-out nuclear war. The Russians have gone out of their way to present this to West Europeans as a diabolical U.S. plan to conduct a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Clear Contradiction

But Mr. Brezhnev's statement also clearly contradicted a statement of Moscow's military doctrine on nuclear weapons regarded by Western analysts as the most authoritative on the subject. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces and first deputy defense minister, outlined Soviet nuclear thinking in an article on "military strategy" in the Soviet Military Encyclopedia, published in 1980.

The Soviet Union is "opposed in principle to the use of weapons of mass destruction," he wrote. But he went on to say that "if a nuclear war is fought upon the Soviet Union, then the Soviet Union and the fraternal Socialist states, in comparison with the imperialist states, will have definite advantages stemming from the just goals of the war and the advanced nature of their social and state systems. This creates objective possibilities for them to achieve victory."

Dangerous Madness

Mr. Brezhnev's statement, published in Pravda, said that "to try to defeat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war — that is dangerous madness."

In doctrinal terms, Mr. Brezhnev's statement amounts to the most authoritative affirmation of the concept of mutually assured destruction. It also reaffirmed implicitly the central Soviet argument that any use of nuclear weapons would escalate into a general nuclear war.

Soviet commentators continue to charge that the Reagan administration is preparing to wage a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Thursday, the Soviet press dismissed Mr. Reagan's explanation Wednesday of his remarks to the editors last week. Quoting Mr. Reagan's clarification that "our strategy remains as it has been, one of flexible response," Tass called the statement a meaningless exercise.

"It was designed to conceal the main thing, that is, that the United States, as before, not only considers a limited nuclear war possible but is also actively preparing for it," Tass said.

Bush Presses Attack On Mondale Criticism

By David Shribman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Vice President Bush, condemning the economic and diplomatic conditions the Carter administration left behind when it departed from office in January, defended the Reagan administration against criticism from former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Responding to a speech Mr. Mondale delivered Tuesday to the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Mr. Bush on Thursday criticized former President Carter and Mr. Mondale for causing high inflation and interest rates at home and for alienating U.S. allies abroad.

The vice president characterized the Mondale speech as "quite something" and said, "at first I thought I was dreaming, that there was LSD in my coffee. I rubbed my eyes, but the words on the page wouldn't go away."

In his first major foreign policy address since leaving office, Mr. Mondale said the administration was not working closely with U.S. allies and was giving inadequate attention to arms control and human rights matters.

Doubt Among Allies
In responding to Mr. Mondale's charges that the Reagan administration has sown doubt and confusion among U.S. allies, Mr. Bush pointed to the difficulties the Carter administration suffered in its diplomatic efforts.

He asked: "Could this be the same Fritz Mondale who helped

shape the policies of an administration under which our European allies were informed first that we were going to deploy the neutron bomb, and then were told that we weren't, causing them considerable embarrassment? Under which one of our embassies was taken hostage by a mob of armed students? Under which U.S. foreign policy resulted in increased strains with many of our most important friends and allies?"

To Mr. Mondale's remarks that the United States has failed to curb inflation and high interest rates and has failed to coordinate economic policies with U.S. allies, Mr. Bush responded:

"Could this be the same Fritz Mondale who helped shape the policies of an administration under which our European allies were informed first that we were going to deploy the neutron bomb, and then were told that we weren't, causing them considerable embarrassment? Under which one of our embassies was taken hostage by a mob of armed students? Under which U.S. foreign policy resulted in increased strains with many of our most important friends and allies?"

House Approves Farm Bill Despite Reagan Veto Threat

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a huge farm bill that was denounced by its critics as a "budget-busting, deficit-ridden" measure.

The bill, adopted by a voice vote Thursday night, would cost slightly more than \$2 billion to support farm prices in the current fiscal year, a figure within the budget adopted by Congress last summer.

But generous price supports for wheat, feed grains and dairy products in 1984 and 1985 could add anywhere from \$2 billion to \$10 billion to projected deficits in those years, and the White House has threatened to veto the farm bill unless the costs are reduced in the House-Senate conference that should begin next week. The Senate version of the bill, passed several weeks ago, would be somewhat less expensive.

Pro-Farm Coalition

The pro-farm coalition that usually dictates agriculture legislation broke down at several points in the debate, as the House voted to eliminate price support programs for both sugar and peanuts. In addition, budget pressures squeezed down price levels for other commodities. House farm-state legislators conceded that the outcome could have been worse.

In addition to price supports, the bill finances food stamps and a wide range of marketing services and acreage allotments for a variety of farm products.

In a long day in which the House adopted several dozen amendments to the bill, one important change raised the total cap for food stamp expenditures to \$11.3 billion.

The compromise amendment also increased the power of Department of Agriculture investigative officials to search out food stamp fraud and carry weapons. The proposal was adopted by a voice vote over the objection of Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., the New Jersey Democrat who heads the Judiciary Committee. He complained that recipients' rights could be jeopardized.

The House also passed an amendment offered by Rep. Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma, that would bar the importation of foreign meat in cases where animals were treated with chemicals banned in the United States.

Rep. English maintained that his proposal was designed to protect consumers. But critics said it was aimed at protecting domestic meat producers from foreign competition.

Sudan Says Raids By Libya Caused 1 Death in Month

From Agency Dispatches
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Libyan air attacks on Sudanese border villages from mid-September to mid-October resulted in one death, the Sudanese government announced Thursday night.

In releasing a list of the casualties resulting from 25 air raids in the period from Sept. 10 to Oct. 13, the government disclosed that there had been no attacks in the last nine days. The announcement was another indication that Sudan is trying to calm down the border crisis with Libya.

Military sources in Khartoum said that Libya is using Italian-made, propeller-driven aircraft for strafing, suspected hideouts of Chadian guerrillas on the Sudanese side of the frontier. Libya has avoided bringing any of its Soviet-supplied arsenal into action, possibly as a signal to Khartoum of the limited nature of Libyan intervention.

In another indication that the crisis is cooling, Sudanese Foreign Minister Mohammed Mirghani Mubarak disclosed that Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Turaiki reportedly said in Prague that his country was removing its troops from along the Sudanese and Egyptian borders.



Supporters hailed William Pitt after he won a by-election in Croydon, England, to become the first person elected to Parliament from the newly formed Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

Britain's Centrist Alliance Handily Wins First Parliamentary Seat in London Vote

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Taking its biggest step yet toward forming an historic political realignment in Britain, the new centrist alliance of the Social Democratic Party and the perennially also-ran Liberal Party has won its first parliamentary election by a large margin in the south London suburb of Croydon.

The alliance-backed candidate, William Pitt, won 40 percent of the vote Thursday to defeat John Butler of the ruling Conservative Party, who had 30.5 percent, and Stanley Boden of the Labor Party, who received 26 percent. The rest of the votes were scattered among nine fringe candidates.

Mr. Pitt's easy victory demonstrated the attraction of the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance as an alternative to the rightist economic policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and the leftward shift of the opposition Labor Party. Mr. Pitt, a bearded, bespectacled local government housing administrator, had never come close to winning the parliamentary seat in three previous attempts, as a Liberal, having gained only 10.5 percent of the vote in 1979.

The Liberals and Social Democrats smothered the constituency with several thousand party workers. Among them were Liberal leader David Steel and the four former Labor Cabinet members who lead the Social Democrats — Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams, David Owen and William Rodgers.

Mr. Pitt's victory gives the new centrist alliance 12 Liberal and 21 Social Democratic members of Parliament, compared to 336 Conservatives, 248 Labor members and 16 from minor regional parties. The other Liberals were elected in 1979, while the Social Democrats defected from the Conservative or Labor parties during the last year.

The next parliamentary test for the new alliance is expected this winter in the suburban constituency of Croydon near Liverpool. Mr. Williams, one of the Social Democrats' leaders and a former education secretary, will contest the Croydon seat, recently vacated by the death of a Conservative who won 57 percent of the vote in 1979.

Mr. Pitt's 40 percent share of the Croydon vote approximately matches the level of support the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance has received in national opinion polls and in local by-elections recently. That could be enough for it to win control of Parliament in the next national election in 1983 or 1984.

The question to be answered by future parliamentary elections is whether this is a temporary desertion to register a protest or a more permanent shift.

33 Alliance Seats
The Liberals and Social Democrats smothered the constituency with several thousand party workers.

The next parliamentary test for the new alliance is expected this winter in the suburban constituency of Croydon near Liverpool. Mr. Williams, one of the Social Democrats' leaders and a former education secretary, will contest the Croydon seat, recently vacated by the death of a Conservative who won 57 percent of the vote in 1979.

Mr. Pitt's 40 percent share of the Croydon vote approximately matches the level of support the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance has received in national opinion polls and in local by-elections recently.

That could be enough for it to win control of Parliament in the next national election in 1983 or 1984.

The question to be answered by future parliamentary elections is whether this is a temporary desertion to register a protest or a more permanent shift.

national organizations should have.

While most developing nations define global negotiations as a move to establish the hierarchy of the United Nations over such specialized agencies as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Reagan emphasized that the decisions reached by these agencies within respective areas of competence are final.

The question of which international body exercises authority over the global negotiations is crucial. At the United Nations, where the one-state-one-vote rule applies, the industrialized world is in a minority, but in the specialized agencies, where voting rights are weighted on the basis of financial contributions, the United States and other Western powers are able to control decisions.

U.S. officials and those of several other countries said that they still expect compromises to be reached here, and to any future talks, that would permit the international agencies to channel more funds to the poorer countries.

Police in S. Korea Plan Rights Unit
SEOUL — The director of South Korea's national police headquarters has announced plans to set up an agency designed to guard against possible infringements of human rights by the police.

Yoo Hwang Soo told a meeting of provincial and city police chiefs Thursday that a body will be formed to protect the rights of people under police investigation.

His announcement came at a time when the police have been under media and public criticism for two alleged incidents. In one, a detective investigator was fired and charged with the theft of bank deposit certificates that had belonged to a murder victim; in the other police were alleged to have held a college student, under investigation in another murder, for 10 days without an arrest warrant.

Gas Rationing in Sydney
SYDNEY — Rationing of gasoline was scheduled to begin Friday in cities of New South Wales, including Sydney, because of a strike by oil refinery workers. Service stations will close during the weekend and from Monday will be open for only four hours daily.

Next Finnish Leader Is Expected to Retain A Policy of Neutrality

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — Questions of personalities and detail remain, but there is no question about the most important issue involving the successor to President Urho Kekkonen of Finland. Whoever replaces the ailing 81-year-old leader will not change Finland's foreign policy of neutrality and of avoiding antagonisms with the Soviet Union.

"Who would dare it, who would risk it?" said Jan Magnus Jansson, editor in chief of the Swedish-language paper Hufvudstadsbladet and a likely candidate of the Swedish People's Party.

"Everybody, including the Russians, starts from the assumption that there will be no change regardless of who takes over. A person who is anti-Soviet, or even vaguely thought of as such, cannot be a serious candidate."

But the candidates are talking and maneuvering these days, which are widely thought to be the last of the Kekkonen era.

The president, who is in his 26th year in office, is seriously ill with a circulatory disorder that has brought memory lapses and absentmindedness.

Mr. Kekkonen's condition deteriorated slightly during the week, the president's office said Thursday in its regular bulletin, according to The Associated Press. "The inflammation of the respiratory organs has not given up. The president is tired and he has mostly stayed in bed during the past days," the bulletin said. The next bulletin was expected Monday.

The government has made little secret of its hope that the president's health would improve sufficiently so that he might offer his own resignation, but it now seems likely that his doctors will shortly announce that he can no longer serve.

A presidential election would follow, most likely in January.

The most popular of the expected candidates is Premier Maimo Kojvisto, 57, a Social Democrat who has his regular medical leave. A poll by the Gallup organization, published in the Helsingin Sanomat, the largest newspaper, showed that he was backed by 60 percent of the voters questioned, while none of the other possible candidates got more than 3 percent.

Candidates, editors and party officials agreed in interviews this week that the acceptability of a candidate to Moscow would be a factor in the elections, although a subordinate one, because no party would consider presenting a man who is judged as unfriendly.

"On the street level," said Johannes Koroma, editor in chief of the conservative newspaper Uusi Suomi, "the importance of the issue rises and falls with world needs."



Urho Kekkonen

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

French Socialists Hold Congress

VALENCE, France — The ruling Socialist Party, which is holding its first national congress here since winning the presidential and legislative elections in the spring, heard a warning Friday to the government that it must soon cut short the parliamentary debate on its nationalization program and push the measures through despite the opposition's attempts to block it.

Meanwhile, strikes Friday forced the closing of 11 of 12 local unemployment offices in Paris, train service to the northern suburbs was disrupted, and problems persisted at an automobile factory as labor trouble continued in France.

Zimbabwe Nurses Ending Walkout
SALISBURY — Nurses at Zimbabwe's largest hospital returned to work Friday after a four-day unofficial strike, signaling the end of a week of widespread disruption in health and education services.

About 400 nurses and medical assistants went back to the wards of Salisbury's Harare Hospital after receiving a letter from Health Minister Simon Mazorodze promising improved pay and conditions of employment.

Israel Assails Peace-Talks Pressure
TEL AVIV — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned Friday against pressuring Israel for concessions in peace talks to make up for the murder of Sadat.

In a speech here, Mr. Shamir said that instead of being pressured, Israel needed reassurance that the peace would continue in Sadat's absence.

He apparently was referring to suggestions from Washington that Israel make concessions in negotiations on Palestinian autonomy that would bring about a breakthrough and strengthen the Mubarak government in Egypt.

Pope Increases Control Over Jesuits
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has acted to strengthen papal authority over the influential Jesuit order during the illness of its 72-year-old leader, the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, who had a stroke last August, Vatican sources said Friday.

The pope named the Rev. Paolo Dezza, 80, an Italian closely connected to the Vatican, as papal plenipotentiary to the order. Among his tasks would be preparing the way for a meeting to choose a successor to Father Arrupe as superior-general of the Society of Jesus, the sources said.

A statement from Jesuit headquarters confirmed the report and declared that Father Arrupe would remain superior-general while Father Dezza governed the order in the pope's name.

Sen. Bumpers Opposes AWACS Sale

WASHINGTON — Sen. Dale Bumpers, an Arkansas Republican, said Friday that he will vote against the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia — prompting Sen. Alan Cranston of California, a leading Democratic opponent of the deal, to predict a certain congressional veto next week.

"I have concluded that this sale is not presently in the best interest of the United States," said Sen. Bumpers, who had been one of a handful of undecided senators, in a statement prepared for delivery at a news conference in Little Rock, Ark. "It is admittedly a very close call, one that I have agonized about a great deal."

The House voted, 301 to 111, against the sale of the surveillance planes on Oct. 14. Rejection by a majority of the Senate on Oct. 28 would kill the deal, which has been the focus of President Reagan's first major foreign policy fight with Congress.

Senate Probe Of CIA Chief Is Resumed

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate Intelligence Committee met to take up its investigation of CIA Director William J. Casey for the first time in three months and decided there was still a bit more investigating to be done.

There are a few little things hanging which we hope to clear up by the middle of next week," the chairman, Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, said after the closed session Thursday.

He added, however, that the committee does not expect to complete its report on the inquiry into Mr. Casey's financial activities, which it began in mid-July, until the end of next month. Sen. Goldwater said the report would be "lengthy" and he reiterated a pledge to make it public.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, the vice chairman, said the panel agreed on what remains to be done but declined to characterize the matters still under review.

The Washington Post reported earlier this week that the committee recently asked for Treasury Department documents concerning Mr. Casey's legal work for the government of Indonesia in 1976, in an effort to determine whether he should have been registered as a foreign agent.

Mr. Casey and his New York law firm, Rogers & Wells, were enlisted by the Indonesians to seek foreign tax credits for payments from U.S. oil firms, Rogers & Wells subsequently registered as agents for Indonesia, in 1977, but Mr. Casey has taken the position that this was simply done out of an abundance of caution and that his own work on the case, had already ended.

Theft at Polish Museum

WARSAW — Thieves have stolen paintings and chalice worth 60 million zlotys (almost \$2 million) from a church museum in Poznan, the official Polish news agency PAP said Friday.

Karpov and Korchnoi Draw 8th Chess Game

From Agency Dispatches
MERANO, Italy — The eighth game of the world chess championships between world champion Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi ended in a draw Friday night after 80 moves.

Under the match rules, draws do not count in the final score. The first player to win six games wins the title. As the eighth game resumed, Mr. Karpov held a 3-1 lead.



Member of the honor guard at Cancun taking a break.

HOTEL CARLYLE
MADISON AVENUE AT 87TH ST.,
NEW YORK 10021
CABLE: THECARLYLE NEWYORK
TELEX: 620692

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
Est. 1911
5 Bow Street, PARIS
Just off the main driver
"bank rote doe noe"
Folienstr. 9, Munich.

U.S. Senate Votes, 86-0, to Repeal Ban on Military Assistance to Chile

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has overwhelmingly voted to repeal a five-year-old ban on military assistance to the Pinochet government of Chile, giving the Reagan administration another victory in its effort to improve ties with military regimes in Latin America.

If the bill is passed by the House, President Reagan would have qualified power to resume arms sales and other military aid to the Chilean government for the first time since critics succeeded in banning it because of that country's human rights record.

In unanimously approving an amendment to a foreign-aid bill, the Senate defeated an effort by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts to keep the ban on arms sales in place. Sen. Kennedy, a Democrat, asserted that torture, detentions and harassment of dissenting Chileans were still being practiced by the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

The senators voted, 86-0, to ap-

prove a compromise amendment by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican. It stipulated that the president cannot resume the aid until he certifies that Chile has made "significant progress in complying with internationally recognized standards of human rights."

The president also would have to state that the assistance would be in the national interests of the United States.

Late last month the Senate voted to repeal a similar 1978 ban on arms sales and aid to Argentina.

The Senate passed the \$5.8-billion foreign-aid bill Thursday night after three days of debate. The vote was 40 to 33. The bill includes funds for military and economic assistance to Israel and Egypt and for military aid to South Korea, Greece, Spain and Sudan.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a similar bill, but it must now be re-examined in the light of Senate action

Wednesday requiring a cutoff of assistance to any nonnuclear country that in the future explodes a nuclear device.

The Reagan administration has not requested any funds for reviving aid to Chile, and there was no indication Thursday that it would do so soon.

Sen. Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican who an aide said was working in "consonance" with the administration, first called for outright repeal of the prohibitions. He said the restriction had not helped the victims of human rights problems in Chile, and that it had in fact "penalized" the U.S. economy because other countries sold weapons that U.S. businesses were prohibited from selling. He also claimed that human rights violations in Chile have decreased since 1977.

Sen. Kennedy, who had sponsored the original ban in 1976, lost by a vote of 30-57 an effort to remove Sen. Helms' repealing amendment from consideration. By an agreement reached with both sides before the vote, Sen. Percy then introduced his compromise.

Sen. Kennedy contended that human rights violations were continuing in Chile. He said that an American resident there had been arrested and tortured six months ago by government agents seeking to obtain information on Chilean dissidents in the United States.

Sen. Kennedy also cited the case of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador who was assassinated in Washington in 1976. He said that the Pinochet government had refused to cooperate in the prosecution of three former Chilean security officials who allegedly planned that assassination. Repealing the ban on military assistance, Sen. Kennedy said, would condone a new round of "terrorism" by the Chilean government.

The Senate also added support to the administration's criticism of a group of nonaligned nations that last month issued a communique sharply critical of U.S. policies. About 40 of those countries were criticized by Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, for using what she termed "vicious and erroneous" language against the United States.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, joined the argument Thursday with an amendment to the foreign-aid bill that would have cut off aid to all those countries that did not dissociate themselves from the commu-



EVACUATION — A woman is carried to safety in a flooded street of Tokyo after heavy rains inundated the area. The storm was caused by a typhoon in the Pacific.

India Is Negotiating To Buy 150 Mirages To Add to Its Soviet-Supplied Air Force

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France and India are engaged in major negotiations over the purchase of 150 advanced Mirage-2000 warplanes for the Indian Air Force, a deal that would give India a major source of aircraft other than the Soviet Union and give France's Mirage production lines a boost.

[India completed details Friday for the purchase of the aircraft in a deal worth an estimated \$3.3 billion, according to French officials, Reuters reported from Paris.]

[A French Defense Ministry statement said talks had been held to facilitate the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries before Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits France next month. The contract is expected to be signed during her three-day visit starting on Nov. 12, officials said.]

The deal, which Indian officials here said was still being negotiated, would include arrangements for eventual Indian assembly or manufacture of the delta-winged, all-weather craft designed to become a mainstay of the French Air Force.

The negotiations underscore the difficulties faced by major world leaders who seek to reconcile broadly stated goals of economic development with the hard realities of military competition and the high profits of arms sales. This is particularly true of President Francois Mitterrand of France, who loudly denounced arms sales to the Third World under his predecessor, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, who has vigorously criticized neighboring Pakistan's plan to buy U.S.-made F-16s while at the same time engaging in a major multibillion-dollar buildup of India's armed forces.

Both Mr. Mitterrand and Mrs. Gandhi are participants in the summit meeting of 22 world leaders under way in Cancun, Mexico, that is dealing with issues of economic growth for developing countries.

As the world's third largest arms exporter after the United States and the Soviet Union, France has 75,000 workers directly employed in the arms industry, with another 275,000 jobs depending on it indirectly.

Foreign military attaches here say that, with India the only lively prospect at the moment, the French defense establishment is increasingly eager to strike a deal allowing the Mirage-2000 to be produced in large enough numbers that the French Air Force will be able to buy the craft at a reasonable price.

Against this background, the Indian government team here headed by Defense Secretary P.K. Kaul has been bargaining hard, despite a reported decision by the Indian defense establishment that the Mirage-2000 responds best to Indian needs. Aside from financing — a major problem — the talks center on delivery schedules and the possibility of India's building the

plane itself, according to Indian and French reports.

In what perhaps reflects an Indian negotiating tactic, press reports from New Delhi have emphasized that the Soviet Union is offering swift delivery of the MiG-25 at prices well below those of the Mirage-2000.

At the same time, the Indian government is reported reluctant to become lopsidedly dependent on Soviet arms supplies, particularly after a recent agreement to buy and manufacture MiG-23s to replace its aging fleet of MiG-21s. If the Mirage purchase goes through, however, India is likely to purchase a final part of a three-phase \$1.8-billion deal with British Aerospace in which New Delhi was to buy 40 Jaguar fighters, assemble 45 more at Bangalore and then manufacture an additional quantity.

Mrs. Gandhi's government is considering the Mirage-2000 instead, according to reports from New Delhi, because it feels the French plane is more advanced and thus a superior response to the 40 F-16s that Washington has agreed to supply to Pakistan.

The delivery schedule is particularly important to India, officials said, because Pakistan is to receive its first F-16s within one year, Dassault-Breguet has put forward 1984 as its earliest delivery date.

Opposition Leader Says Cairo Disguises Unrest

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An Egyptian opposition leader says that President Hosni Mubarak's attacks on Moslem fundamentalists are designed to disguise the social and political breadth of Egyptian resistance — including the military and many professional people — to the policies of Sadat.

In an interview Tuesday, Loufi Kholy said that the Egyptian authorities are detaining thousands more persons than officially acknowledged and that the prisoners include not only fundamentalists but also the full spectrum of opposition movements.

"By putting all the blame on Moslem fanatics, Mr. Mubarak can play on the Egyptian people's desire to avoid having an Iranian situation arise in our country," according to Mr. Kholy, who is a prominent Marxist member of the National Coalition opposition group.

Mr. Kholy said that the assassination of Sadat apparently was the work of a network of Egyptian officers motivated by military frustration, not Moslem fanaticism. This assertion runs counter to the official version, blaming the plot on several religious extremists in an army unit.

Close Links to Cairo

Mr. Kholy, although absent from Egypt for the last two months, retains close links to Cairo — in contrast to some of the more visible opposition figures in exile, such as former Gen. Saadedin Shazli. After the Sadat murder, Gen. Shazli made a broadcast from Algeria urging the Egyptian Army to revolt against the government.

Mr. Kholy dismissed Gen. Shazli as "a good soldier, but politically childish." No one can associate himself with the murder of an Egyptian leader, he said, and then expect ever to play a role in Egyptian politics. Supporters of Gen. Shazli have claimed responsibility for the assassination.

Mr. Kholy said that a network of secret cells had existed among officers in the armed forces since 1973. Many members of this organization, which never had a name, resented Sadat's decision to halt the Egyptian advance during that year's October war in order to pursue a political settlement rather than a military victory.

Aware of this movement, Sadat, according to Mr. Kholy, organized a secret movement of his own to confuse and perhaps penetrate the nationalist underground. This operation was directed by Mr. Mubarak, who was head of Egypt's air force before becoming Sadat's closest aide.

Sadat's assassination is attributed by Mr. Kholy to some faction of the nationalist military opposed to Sadat. "The timing, the professionalism, the scope — all this means that high officers had to be involved," he said.

Mubarak Meets With Opposition

CAIRO — President Mubarak received the leaders of two small opposition parties Thursday, and in an unexpected move pledged to meet with them regularly to "exchange opinions."

After Mr. Mubarak's meeting with the Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukry and Liberal Party head Mustafa Kamel Murad, First Deputy Prime Minister Foad Mohieddin said Mr. Mubarak had "promised them to meet with them regularly in the future to exchange opinions on whatever concerns Egypt," the official Middle East News Agency reported.

U.S. Firms Cite Need For China Atom Pact

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — China and the United States are negotiating a broad agreement on nuclear cooperation that would put American companies into the forefront among foreign firms bidding to build atomic power stations here, but U.S. insistence on international inspection of the civilian facilities has the talks bogged down, according to American nuclear industry officials.

Octave J. Du Temple, executive director of the American Nuclear Society, an industry group, said Friday that perhaps two more years might be needed to reach an agreement, even with the resolution of the politically sensitive issue of outside inspection, which China has adamantly refused.

But Peking may be ready as soon as mid-1982 to seek international bids for its first nuclear power plant near the southern Chinese city of Canton, participants in an American nuclear power exhibition said at the opening on Friday.

"Due to our own nuclear non-proliferation regulations, no U.S. firm can do anything as far as providing technology or equipment or plant without a bilateral Sino-American agreement on certain terms for peaceful nuclear cooperation," said John Franklin Baker, of Quadrex International Corp., which has been advising Guangdong provincial officials on the Canton project.

"The United States is continuing to insist on periodic on-site inspection to ensure there is no diversion or potential diversion of nuclear materials to military uses although China has had nuclear weapons for almost 20 years. China is saying absolutely no inspection, either of military or civilian facilities, and sees it as an infringement of its sovereignty."

Nuclear industry representatives at the exhibition said they hope that the Reagan administration, which is committed to the export of American nuclear power technology and equipment, will quietly drop the inspection requirement, which the Carter administration introduced when the discussions on nuclear cooperation began in 1978.

The nuclear industry representatives noted that James Malone, a high-ranking State Department of-

official, and a group of U.S. government nuclear energy specialists met with senior Chinese officials last month in several days of secret talks. Mr. Malone, a lawyer, formerly represented several nuclear power firms in the United States and abroad.

Prof. Chih H. Wang, head of the department of nuclear engineering at Oregon State University and organizer of the nine-day exhibition, said: "I think a bilateral agreement covering nuclear cooperation could be reached if China pledged not to transfer the technology or fuel to nonnuclear countries and that the United States accepted this."

With such an agreement, American nuclear firms would be leading contenders to supply not just the first atomic power plant planned for Guangdong, supplying both Canton and neighboring Hong Kong with electricity, but five more plants that Peking sees as the first phase of a major nuclear power program.

The feasibility study for the Canton plant recommended a pressurized water reactor such as that designed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., according to Mr. Baker.

"China will go for worldwide bids and make a decision based on the technology, plant, price and financing as is customary," Mr. Baker said, "but naturally, they want proposals from American firms, and without a bilateral agreement there won't be any."

L.C. Saunders, a Westinghouse vice president and its chief representative in China, said his firm had made initial presentations in Canton and supplied some technical materials, "but that is as far as we can go without a government-to-government agreement."

Union Barred As Agent of Controllers

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Labor Relations Authority has stripped the striking Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization of its right to represent nearly 18,000 Federal Aviation Administration employees who operate domestic airport towers and air traffic centers. But hours later, the U.S. Court of Appeals here temporarily blocked the order.

The decertification ruling followed a 2-1 vote by the three-member authority, an independent agency that has jurisdiction over labor-management disputes in the federal sector.

A deputy clerk of the appeals court said that the court issued "a temporary stay until it can get a response from the government," which he said was due Monday.

The order was to take effect immediately. If it is upheld by the court, controllers' union would no longer have the right to bargain for, collect dues from, represent in grievance procedures, or to act in any other way as an agent for workers it has represented since 1972.

The air controller's organization would become the first federal union permanently barred from representing its constituents. But the ruling was the second time that the union has been denied representational rights by the U.S. government. It was decertified for five months in 1971 because of what the government called a strike — and what the union called a "sick-out" — in 1970.

In its decision Thursday, the authority said that the union "willfully and intentionally violated" U.S. law by ordering nearly 13,000 of its members, all U.S. government employees, out on strike Aug. 3. That finding upheld a decertification recommendation issued Aug. 14 by John Fenton, administrative law judge for the labor relations authority.

The union argued before the appeals court that the ruling would cause it major harm because automatic collection of dues would have stopped Friday for about 2,000 union members who remain on the job.

Lord Burghley, Dominant Figure In Olympics, Dies

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — David Cecil, 76, better known as Lord Burghley, Marquess of Exeter, a dominant figure in the Olympic movement and former president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, died Thursday.

Lord Burghley won the gold medal for the 400-meter hurdles at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam and joined the International Olympic Committee in 1933, retiring only this month. He was a member of Parliament from 1931 to 1943. For the next two years he was governor of Bermuda.

Adm. Robert E. Dixon, Virginia Beach, Va., (UPI) — Rear Adm. Robert E. Dixon, 75, who radiated the message "Scratch one flattop" after helping sink the Japanese carrier Shosho during the Battle of the Coral Sea in May, 1942, died Wednesday.

Adm. Dixon was a lieutenant commander in charge of dive bombers on the carrier Lexington when he planted one of a dozen bombs that, with seven torpedoes, sank the Shosho. He radiated the Lexington's Scratch one flattop. Dixon to carrier: Scratch one flattop.

Ecologists Fear Egyptians Will Neglect Sinai Conservation Body Urges World Effort to Preserve Scenic Peninsula

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GLAND, Switzerland — The assassination of Sadat has raised fears among conservationists that efforts by the Egyptian government to preserve the spectacular environment of the Sinai may be given a low priority as the new regime struggles to consolidate power.

The Sinai Peninsula embraces bird sanctuaries, coral reefs and unique vegetation. It is also revered by Christians and Jews as the site of the 6th-century Byzantine Monastery of St. Catherine and the legendary site where Moses received the Ten Commandments.

Members of the international conservation community are concerned that the momentum and enthusiasm generated by the late Egyptian president may not be sustained by his successor. The fears seem certain to intensify if the remainder of the Sinai is not handed over by the Israelis to Egypt in April next year, as planned.

[The IUCN, based in Switzerland, called for support and technical assistance from governments and organizations for Egypt's conservation strategy on the peninsula. It asked Egypt to consider stipulating certain areas in the Sinai as natural and cultural heritage sites. In particular, these are the mountains around the Monastery of St. Catherine and the site of Ras Mohammed at the southern tip of the peninsula.]

Areas of Interest

Two bodies that could help are Unesco and the UN Environment Program, which heard last week that its 1982 contribution from the United States may be cut to zero. Unesco's World Heritage Fund, which came into force in 1975 and now has 60 signatories, has given \$546,000 to cultural projects in 10 developing countries, including the Islamic sector of Old Cairo. Even though the World Heritage Fund is embroiled in a row over the status of Old Jerusalem, it is seen as well-placed to help preserve the Monastery of St. Catherine, if the Egyptian government were to make the request.

The UN Environment Program has won valuable experience in the Middle East through its sponsorship of the Mediterranean Environment Convention, which brought Israel, Egypt, Syria and Libya together at meetings. The UN institution is promoting a similar program for the protection of the Gulf and Red Sea.

The Sinai Peninsula has been ef-

fectively isolated since it was captured by the Israelis in 1967. Despite this, its attractions have long been appreciated by environmentalists, who identify four areas of outstanding interest:

- The mountains around the Monastery of St. Catherine, which was commissioned by the Byzantine emperor Justinian and completed in 557 A.D. The monastery stands at the foot of Mount Sinai, where Moses is reported to have talked to God at the burning bush. The area also serves as the habitat of the Sinai leopard, unique to the peninsula.
- About 150 miles of Red Sea coastline to the west, along which is the coral reef of Ras Mohammed — one of the finest in the world.
- The Bardawil bird sanctuary in the north, bordering the Mediterranean, a major stopover for exhausted birds on their migration between Asia, Africa and Europe.
- The ancient Egyptian turquoise mines of Sarabit el-Khadim, which provided pharaohs with their jewelry. Porters and miners incised hieroglyphics in nearby caves that are believed to be the forerunners of the Hebrew, Roman and Greek alphabets.

Some are concerned that this has not been effectively transmitted to Egypt under the Camp David process, and their worries have now increased because of the personal lead taken by the Sadat family in promoting the environment. Under Sadat, Egypt joined the

1975 convention outlawing trade in products of endangered species. In 1978, Jihan Sadat, the widow of the late president, sponsored a national conservation strategy based on an ambitious world plan proposed by IUCN, the World Wildlife Fund and the UN Environment Program. Sadat's own role appears to have been a blend of inspiration and flamboyance. Conservationists were outraged when he gave approval last year to a French artist, Jean Verame, to spray 13 tons of black and blue paint on the rocks of St. Catherine near the site of St. Catherine. Against this, Mr. Sadat is reported to have been planning to retire to Sinai and establish a shrine at St. Catherine for three religions.

The Ultimate

Beverly Wilshire Hotel

Wilshire Blvd. at Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212

(213) 275-4242 Telex 69W-220

Represented by IRI The Leading Hotels of the World Member of Preferred Hotels Worldwide

BVLGARI

ROMA • 10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI

NEW YORK HOTEL PIERRE

GENÈVE • 86 RUE DU RHÔNE

MONTE CARLO AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS

PARIS HOTEL PLAZA-ATHÈNÉE

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

The musical brunch au Prince de Galles is a must which offers shrewdly à la Suisse, assorted Danish pastries, smoked sturgeon, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux Kiwis, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages, leg of lamb steak, Caesar's salad, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheesecake, strawberry shortcake, champagne by Pommery et Greno etc. etc.

140 F. p.p.

Tax, service and half bottle of Champagne included. Saturday and Sunday with music from 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Hôtel Prince de Galles 33, avenue George-V, Paris

Reserve your table at 723.55.11

A Grand Metropolitan Hotel

andrea PFISTER

Shoes - Accessories - Perfumes

TO SUIT YOU

36 Rue Dufour - Paris VI - Tel: 5481249

Nuclear Static

From the static that arose from his remarks on nuclear war the other day, President Reagan should have taken a valuable lesson: Talking about nuclear war is a political mine field, especially when, as now, deep currents of anxiety about official policy are running in the United States country and abroad. Most days it just might be better to say that the United States is determined to defend its allies and deter its adversaries and let it go at that. Any effort to stray beyond this familiar terrain invites trouble.

So it was when Mr. Reagan, who knows what he thinks on the matter but is painfully unpracticed at expressing it, permitted himself to ramble on about nuclear war. Along the way, he said, with his characteristic candor, that he didn't honestly know if a limited nuclear exchange would escalate, but that in a stalemate, "I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical weapons ... without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button."

There was nothing new or surprising about this statement. Almost inevitably, however, the European press, which is hyperthyroid on this issue, picked it up. It converted his unexceptionable observation — that a limited exchange might not escalate — into an indiscreet confession that the United States would allow Europe to become a nuclear battlefield while Americans perched safely on the sidelines. By the time the sequence had run its course, Leonid Brezhnev was demanding that Mr. Reagan make a "clear and unambiguous

statement" rejecting the very idea of nuclear attack.

Actually, a "clear and unambiguous statement" is, for better or worse, out of the question. The American doctrine governing use of nuclear weapons has always had a central core of ambiguity, and properly so. On the one hand, the United States wants to persuade Moscow, in the words of a second Reagan statement issued Wednesday, "that no aggressors should believe that the use of nuclear weapons in Europe could reasonably be limited to Europe." On the other, the United States wants to assure Europeans that if it were necessary to use nuclear weapons in their behalf against a Soviet attack, they would not be used promiscuously. The first line requires Washington to communicate a deadly intent and the second a sense of restraint. This is the heart of the nuclear paradox. It is unavoidable, and it lends itself to confusion in the best of times.

And these are not the best of times. One reason is that Mr. Reagan's hard-line approach to the Soviet Union has fed already-existing anti-NATO, anti-nuclear and even anti-American currents in Europe and has complicated the work of European governments in keeping Atlantic relations on an even keel. Since the margin of common interest and understanding on which American leadership in NATO rests is not unlimited, Mr. Reagan cannot afford to expend American capital loosely. He should be careful to release no more nuclear static into the air.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Where the New Money Is

The banks complain bitterly that their business is being overrun by new competitors that, not being traditional banks, don't have to obey the banking laws. Citibank in New York, the country's second-largest commercial bank, has produced an inspired polemic in a witty brochure entitled "Old Robbers' Guide to Where the New Money Is." There's a picture of Willie Sutton, who robbed banks because, as he once said in a classic explanation, that's where the money was. But more than \$150 billion has gone into the money-market funds over the past three years and, as Citibank asks, "Where's the money today, Willie?"

Citibank turns to Ma Barker, whose family in the 1920s and 1930s stuck up 17 banks in nine states. "As a working mother, Ma Barker would agree that convenience is as important in finance as it is in shopping," Citibank says. "Today's busy career woman simply hasn't the time to cover nine states. Forward-looking companies like Household Finance, Sears Roebuck and J.C. Penney serve family needs by providing a wide range of convenient retail and family services ... Sears, the biggest U.S. retail chain, is also the largest savings and loan holding company. Sears can give you a NOW account with bill-paying by telephone, sell you insurance, plan your trip and rent you a car."

You are not required to take the banks' protests quite at face value. So far, they are holding their own pretty well. But it's also true that as their customers learn to use the new institutions — money market and secur-

ties funds, for example, with check-cashing provisions — the banks will have to expect significant losses of deposits to them. This process is part of the country's adaptation to high inflation and interest rates.

Sen. Jake Garn has drafted legislation, on which his Banking Committee has been holding hearings, in an attempt to redress the terms of competition in the financial industry. But when Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan testified for the administration, he was exceedingly cautious and qualified in his support.

His dilemma is genuine. If the government allows the banks to compete more widely with the securities dealers and the mutual funds, beyond a certain point it would create a degree of risk to the country's basic financial structure. But if it continues to do nothing, the heavily regulated banks' deposits will decline, and a boisterous and highly aggressive new style of quasi-banks, operating on razor-thin margins, will take over an increasing share of the country's financial business. That's not a formula for stability either.

Part of the solution is a relaxation of some of the present banking laws. The prohibition on interstate banking, for example, is clearly obsolete. And part of the solution — although it runs counter to the spirit of the times and of this administration — is more careful regulation of the securities firms and mutual funds where they have edged farther and farther into commercial banking.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Freedom of Information

The Reagan administration's proposed "Freedom of Information Improvements Act of 1981" is an oddly titled bill. Its main purpose, quite contrary to current law, is to make it easier for government to withhold information and harder for people to obtain it. Sponsored by an administration that claims to be getting Washington off the people's back, the bill is a trophy for those who want to keep much of the public's business a hidden government enterprise.

The proposal includes some repressive features, but it is primarily a laundry list of bureaucratic conveniences. Further damage may be expected when the Central Intelligence Agency adds its own relief bill, seeking its total exemption from the act. Congress should not accept any part of this package.

The Freedom of Information Act has proved to be a brilliant, uniquely American achievement. Its propositions are profound yet elementary expressions of democracy: that government documents belong to the public, not the public servants who generate them, and that they should be normally open for inspection. The law carves out reasonable exemptions for national defense and intelligence secrets, current investigations, company trade secrets and violations of privacy. But within those limits, it lets anyone demand a document without telling the government why, and allows appeal to the courts when the document is withheld.

So what are the Reagan "improvements"?
● Recognizing that officials are too free

with "secret" stamps, Congress required proof that a withheld document was properly classified under an agency's own standards. The Reagan administration would create a difficult burden for the requesters, requiring them to show that the restriction of information they have not seen was utterly arbitrary.

Besides the existing, legitimate exemptions for law enforcement files, the bill would empower the attorney general to withhold any records that he chooses to mark "terrorism," "organized crime" or "foreign counter-intelligence." The denials of the Justice Department notwithstanding, that would have protected the records of the infamous Coin-telepro, the program of illegal searches and surveillance by which the FBI tried to link domestic dissidents with foreign adversaries.

Although the courts have guarded industrial trade secrets from disclosure, the administration wants the power to withhold other "commercially valuable information" submitted by private companies. That's an exemption big enough to drive an automobile recall order through.

A law as bold as the Freedom of Information Act is a natural target of abuse by foreign spies, criminals and unscrupulous businesses. An administration so disenchanted with the act that it sponsors wholesale changes could be expected to point to scores of misuses. But it has not done that. The only evident abuse of this valuable law are these so-called improvements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
Saturday, October 24, 1906

LONDON — William Austin, laborer, of Burnham, who has been charged at various times with stretching a wire across the Great Bath road in Buckinghamshire, to "decapitate" automobilists, and has been convicted for placing nails on the same road to bring automobiles to grief, was yesterday summoned at Beaconsfield for committing willful damage to a woman's bicycle. Austin attended a ploughing match at Burnham and was seen to stab the tires with a knife. Five other bicycles were similarly damaged. Austin was sentenced to two months' hard labor.

Fifty Years Ago
Saturday, October 24, 1931

NEW YORK — In commenting on French Premier Laval's plea yesterday in his address at the City Hall for the support of the United States in France's security, Walter Lippmann, in his New York Herald Tribune column, observes: "Any attempt to enlist the United States' support to all of the particulars of the Versailles treaty are bound to fail. Americans are convinced that the Polish corridor is the chief obstacle to security." France, he points out, was forced, by the U.S. pullout from Europe, to make military alliances that require the support of Polish arms.



Jaruzelski's Military Takeover 'à la Polonaise'

By Leopold Unger

PARIS — Bonaparte, Tito and Pinochet ... more than names, they are political systems, and alibis too easily bandied about; they have no current application in Poland.

Poland is the first Communist country in which the leadership of the party has been handed to a career military officer, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, full of the spirit of "red Bonapartism" that has haunted the Bolshevik system since its inception.

Furthermore, the new Polish party leader is also — and until further notice — premier and minister of defense. Never since the death of Stalin have these functions been cumulated in Eastern Europe; such an accumulation was specifically outlawed by the Polish Communist Party congress in July.

And when Stalin, as generalissimo, held similar functions at the same time, he was no more a military leader than President Leonid I. Brezhnev, who is a marshal of the Soviet Union.

No Surprise in Warsaw

Although Gen. Jaruzelski's accumulation of power may be only temporary, it is a clear signal that the Polish Army is assuming an ever-increasing role on the domestic and international scene. Yet, this sudden and unprecedented introduction of the army into the government of a Communist country comes as no surprise in Warsaw, nor in Moscow.

The process of militarization began last February with the designation of Gen. Jaruzelski as premier. In March, a general was sent to Bydgoszcz to get himself elected to the district council. A few days after his election, the city was subjected to an act of police provocation that came close to pushing the nation to the brink of serious civil disturbance.

Since that time, another general was handed the presidency of the national airline, Lot, and four more generals were given government posts. They were placed in the departments of mines, science and universities, in education, transportation and mechanical industries — which means the arms industry.

And more important yet, for the first time, the Interior Ministry was put under the control of a general, Czeslaw Kiszczyk, who until recently was head of military intelligence.

Further, the biggest single contingent of delegates at the ninth party congress in July came from the military. And, higher yet in ruling circles, 19 military men, including all the assistants of the minister of defense, are members of the Central Committee, which has ousted Stanislaw Kania and named Gen. Jaruzelski as party chief.

Militarization appears evident, and yet, one of the most vital questions that will have to be resolved in Poland is that of the role that Gen.

Jaruzelski's army would be willing to accept in any action against striking workers. And even more important, would the army stand by without reacting if the nation's territory were invaded by foreign forces?

No clear "yes" or "no" answer is possible today. The army is made up of 318,000 men, of whom 185,000 are conscripts, and it prides itself at being the very image of the nation. And if 85 percent of the officers — including all the general officers — are members of the Communist Party formed in Soviet war colleges and through experience with Soviet troops, 80 percent of the conscripts are reported to belong to the independent Union Solidarity.

"Our army may be equipped and controlled by the Soviet Union," an army officer remarked, "but our soldiers are Polish to the core. Every officer has 12 bullets in his pistol, and he will fire 11 against an invader, saving the last one for himself."

For the time being, however, nothing so dramatic is being envisaged and there are a number of advantages to be gained from the military takeover "à la Polonaise."

For instance, the new party chief, an austere man, almost a caricature of an officer, is the only national leader to have the respect of the Poles as well as the confidence of Moscow. But the Poles are far from being impressed by the uniform alone. The population knows that Gen. Jaruzelski had earlier refused to allow his troops to be used against strikers. And he also has succeeded in keeping the army from getting involved in the party's internecine warfare.

A Last Chance for Party

The army is the last institution under Communist control that has not failed thoroughly. Thus, the army and men who make up that institution represent one of the party's last chances to put an end to the state of lethargy or paralysis that has bound it, and to undertake a serious and useful dialogue with the nation.

This dialogue was no surprise to Moscow. Soviet emissaries have recently launched a number of trial balloons concerning military rule in Poland. Moscow has attacked and destroyed Mr. Kania and, therefore, must now have every reason to be kind to Gen. Jaruzelski.

The new party chief is a soldier, a graduate and pure product of Soviet military and political schools, who long served as the Polish Army's political commissar.

As a result, Gen. Jaruzelski could become that rare creature capable of reassuring Moscow of the continuity of its system and Poland of a real and thorough change. He could be the one man able to combine and serve both the interests of Poland and of the Soviet Union.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

North, South and the Worst of Both Worlds

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The United States entered the Cancun conference on North-South relations with most of Europe on the other side of the big arguments. European governments mostly take the Third World's side in the debates over how much aid should go to the poor nations and how it should be supplied.

France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, said on the eve of his departure for Mexico that "we are scandalized that people calmly accept things in the world around them that they could never accept at home — that the price of essentials, for example, should multiply four times in a year, while income falls by 50 percent in four months. We think that the world markets must be regulated in the same way that incomes and the costs of essentials are regulated here in France."

But if only economic philosophy were at stake, the gulf between the United States and the Third World countries, with their European allies, would be large but surmountable. After all, the test is a practical one: The Reagan administration tells the poor nations that free markets and free capitalism produce growth, and growth in turn will result in a better life for all. Marxist and Socialist opponents of this way of looking at things say that central planning and direction of the economy, plus a global redistribution of wealth, is the way to general prosperity and healthy growth.

Popular Memory

Events will prove who is right, or they would if certain other factors were not so important.

The real argument is not so detached, nor is it pragmatic. The differences expressed at Cancun arise from national experience and historical belief. The United States has always been fairly confident in its capitalism, and the country has done well from capitalism, although not always as well as people may be inclined to think. The Third World takes its ideas mostly from Europe, and Europeans have always distrusted the free market and unchecked competition. For them, historically, capitalism too often has meant injustice. These judgments are embodied in the popular memory and conscience of nations.

But more important is that neither the American economic liberals nor the Marxists actually respond to the full reality of the Third World countries.

Take the example of Latin America. Latin America has no feudal past, as does Europe. Its history is of Spanish imperial institutions and civilization. It has never possessed an industrial bou-



Third World Summit

geois, an entrepreneurial capitalism. The classes of Latin society do not fit Marxist categories.

Political liberalism, on the other hand, never fit Latin America. The great 19th-century constitutions that were written on the model of the U.S. constitution have since lapsed or collapsed. The intellectual tradition is anti-liberal, ascetic, Roman Catholic, paternalistic, authoritarian. It defies the assumptions of Marxist political and economic analysis. It is also hostile to the Protestant, meliorist and mate-

rialistic values of the contemporary United States, which preaches to Salvadoran peasants the values of George Gilder (or George Babbitt — spiritually, they are the same).

Washington, in fact, has at various times done both. U.S. aid programs, the Kennedy administration's Peace Corps, even some of the programs of the CIA, have backed change, development, liberation, even revolution. Other U.S. policies have had the effect of supporting counterrevolution. That was the case, in the end, in Vietnam, whereas in the beginning, when the United States took over the sponsorship of the new republic of Vietnam after France's withdrawal, Americans saw themselves as reformers.

It is as counterrevolutionary as the United States presented itself in Iran, and does now in the Middle East and El Salvador.

Washington, in fact, has at various times done both. U.S. aid programs, the Kennedy administration's Peace Corps, even some of the programs of the CIA, have backed change, development, liberation, even revolution. Other U.S. policies have had the effect of supporting counterrevolution. That was the case, in the end, in Vietnam, whereas in the beginning, when the United States took over the sponsorship of the new republic of Vietnam after France's withdrawal, Americans saw themselves as reformers.

Washington, in fact, has at various times done both. U.S. aid programs, the Kennedy administration's Peace Corps, even some of the programs of the CIA, have backed change, development, liberation, even revolution. Other U.S. policies have had the effect of supporting counterrevolution. That was the case, in the end, in Vietnam, whereas in the beginning, when the United States took over the sponsorship of the new republic of Vietnam after France's withdrawal, Americans saw themselves as reformers.

It is as counterrevolutionary as the United States presented itself in Iran, and does now in the Middle East and El Salvador.

Unconvincing

President Jimmy Carter and his United Nations ambassador, Andrew Young, tried in the mid-1970s to re-position the United States as friend of national liberation and defender of Third World interests. The attempt was unconvincing because American political as well as economic interests press the country toward defense of stability and of the status quo. American interests are conservative.

The policy dilemma is fundamental. The United States is a conservative nation, a "have" nation, with a liberal ideology. The American economic system and its materialist values are repugnant to most elites in the Third World, as well as more often than not irrelevant to their condition.

American democratic beliefs, on the other hand, cause Americans to sympathize with the liberation and development of the poor countries. The result has been to give Washington the worst of both worlds. It has earned the distrust of conservatives, and at the same time the hatred of revolutionaries. Cancun only emphasizes Washington's dilemma.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

Letters

U.S. Budget

Further cuts in the U.S. budget, which will hurt the poor and weaken our defense, will probably meet great resistance in Congress. A tax on gas, tobacco and liquor should be acceptable.

The prices of the above in relation to Western Europe are still very low and from our experience demand is inelastic. Moreover, the reduction or elimination of the deficit would give confidence to the financial markets and interest rates should decline, spurring the investment boom so eagerly awaited.

NORMAN ADES,
Geneva.

Democrats Target GOP 'Grossness'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — "Targeting" is beginning to emerge as the key political concept in the Democratic Party's search for a response to Ronald Reagan and his program.

The meeting last weekend of the Democrats' new National Strategy Council — a collection of several dozen elected federal, state and local officials — produced nothing that could be dignified with the label of a policy alternative to the economic, defense or social policies of the Reagan administration.

But listening to the sometimes spirited discussion among these mostly very bright, under-50 Democrats, you could get a sense of where the party may be going. Their fundamental criticism of Reaganism can be summarized in that derogatory exclamation of teen-agers: "It is gross."

Gross in the sense of excessive. Gross in the sense of crude. Gross in the sense of awkward. Gross in the sense of poorly defined.

One reason that the Democrats have been slow in formulating their indictment of Reagan's policies is that he is personally none of those things. He is trim, tasteful, graceful and eminently clear about his purposes.

Variations

But as you listened to the Democrats talk, you could hear them trying out variations on what might become the party theme for 1982 and 1984. That theme is "targeting."

In the economic area, they were saying that Reagan's cuts, budget cuts and regulatory reforms were in every sense, gross. The tax cuts were too big, threatening excessive deficits. The budget cuts were too big, threatening lifeline support systems for people and needed investment in the social capital of transportation, technology and education.

Regulation was too rapid, heedless of consequences for competition and the environment. In their eagerness to dismantle the old rules, they said, Republicans were planting oil wells on scenic coastlines. Instead of encouraging small firms in growth industries, they were allowing mergers of giant companies, a spectacle that economist Walter Heller said reminded him of dinosaurs mating — a gross image if there ever was one.

In his handling of federalism, they maintained, Reagan's approach was equally crude. Rather than a careful sorting of the programs best handled by different levels of government, he was — the Democrats maintained — engaged in a headlong process of ditching federal responsibilities and loading them onto the states and cities, whether they were fiscally or administratively ready for them or not.

In the area of national defense, they said, Reagan was for doing everything now — and hang the cost. The recent decision to proceed with MX missiles and B-1 bombers and Stealth aircraft all at once was expensive, excessive and — gross.

Similarly, in the area of diplomacy, rather than dealing with all the shadings of character in the governments of the world with a subtly tuned foreign policy, the Democrats maintained, Reagan is classifying everyone as friend or foe, showering weapons on the friends and inventive on the foe. A gross oversimplification. Is this a start on a strategy — or just a catch phrase?

Specifics Lacking

What Democrats have yet to prove nationally is that their "targeting" approach is more than watered-down Reaganism. They have not provided the specifics that are there in the Republican programs they criticize.

When Republicans took a similar line against then-dominant Democrats, they were accused of having a "one-too" philosophy. Today, most Democrats echo Reagan's arguments. They say taxes should be cut, federal programs pruned, regulations eased, investment increased, state and local governments trusted, defenses improved and foreign relations strengthened — but carefully.

Their challenge is to spell out what they mean. And they say they are ready for it. That they have found economists as unknown as Art Laffer was five years ago, defense specialists as anonymous as John Lehman was then, who are eager for the challenge.

If you believe that competition is as good for politics as it is for business, then the "targeting" debate will be healthy for the country.

©1981, The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Jay Whitney
Chairman

Katharine Graham
Co-Chairman

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairman

International Herald Tribune, Co. a capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C.
Paris No. 12 1121, 17th St., rue Charles de Gaulle, 92211 Neuilly
New York No. 100-1121, 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011
London No. 100-1121, 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011
P.O. Box 100-1121, 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011
Printed in the U.S.A. by International Herald Tribune, Inc.
U.S. subscription price \$10.00 per year in advance. Single copies 25¢.
All rights reserved.
Copyright © 1981, International Herald Tribune, Inc.
Committee President No. 12 1121.

General Manager: Adm. John L. ...
1981

Lee W. Haeber
Philip M. Foote
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Stephen Klaidman

Publisher
Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editor
Chief Editorial Writer

Roland Pinson
Francis Bondy
Francisco Desmaisons
Richard H. Morgan

Associate Publisher
Director of Finance
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising

THE SOGEX GROUP OF COMPANIES

LEAD CONTRACTORS ON THE

JEDDAH IV DESALINATION & POWER COMPLEX

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SINGLE DESALINATION PLANT (WHEN COMPLETED)

HAVE PLEASURE IN EXTENDING THEIR CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE PEOPLE OF

SAUDI ARABIA

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION
OF THIS COMPLEX UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

HIS MAJESTY KING KHALED IBN ABDEL AZIZ



SOGEX MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL, 15-25 BOULEVARD DE LAMIRAL BRUIX
75016 PARIS

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SOGEX GROUP OF COMPANIES PARTICIPATING IN THE ABOVE PROJECT

SOGEX-ARABIA
P.O. BOX NO. 6926
JEDDAH
SAUDI ARABIA

INCON ANLAGENTECHNIK GmbH
EISENBAHNSTRASSE 47
6650 HOMBURG/SAAR
GERMANY

PEGEL-ARABIA
P.O. BOX NO. 2929
RIYADH
SAUDI ARABIA

SOGEX SERVICES (UK) LIMITED
SOGEX HOUSE
6/7 GROSVENOR PLACE
LONDON SW1

SOGEX MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL SAL
P.O. BOX NO. 11-9445
BEIRUT
LEBANON

ENVIROGENICS SYSTEMS COMPANY INC.
9255 TELSTAR AVENUE
EL MONTE
CALIFORNIA 91731

Handwritten note: "Judy's note" in a box.

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

Don't Pass the Kleenex, and Other Asian Etiquette

by Harry Rotnick

HONG KONG — About 2,300 years ago, the Chinese philosopher Mencius offered a rule of etiquette protocol: "There are those who abhor the act of killing animals, yet they enjoy eating meat and are perplexed as to how to behave. I suggest that they sit at the banquet table but stay out of the kitchen."

That pragmatic approach to dining also applies to other social customs in the Far East today. The visiting Westerner shouldn't make things needlessly difficult by worrying too hard about embarrassing either his host or his business partner. There are no hidden-bound rules of etiquette, even if there were, Asian reaction to breaches of etiquette are met with great tolerance. At worst, as in China, there is an embarrassed silence. In Thailand, uproarious laughter greets the faux pas.

talk obliquely, and the Asians like that. Americans don't manage so well. They want to do things the straight way."

Above all, never back the host into a corner verbally. If forced to give a yes-or-no answer, the Asian's "yes" might mean "Yes, I hear you"; his "no," if used at all, means "No, let's not talk seriously any more."

These basic rules apply everywhere in Asia. Lower-tiered etiquette varies from country to country; the visitor can hardly be expected to understand it all.

Malaysia may be the most difficult case. For here, one has Malays, Chinese and Indians, all with their own prejudices, customs and prohibitions.

First, the food prohibitions: No pork to be ordered with Malays. No liquor either (although this rule is frequently overlooked). No beef for the Indians, sometimes no meat at all; the Westerner must inquire discreetly about this. The Chinese host will eat anything—but he may be so solicitous about what his guests enjoy that he may not enjoy his own meal.

If invited to a Chinese home, do not walk up to the family shrine and fool around with the joss sticks. Shrines are not "cute." And in Malay homes, don't ask the hostess to join the men at the table; woman's place is in the kitchen.

Then there's the clothing problem. Whatever beautiful batik or silk or cotton robes the visitor may have picked up in the market, it's best not to wear it at dinner. In heavily traditional, upper-class Malay society, every piece of clothing has a significance, every design may specify a certain rank. A simple necklace or a belt has a hidden meaning and for a foreigner to unwittingly wear a design usually worn only by the family of the sultan of the state would be a great embarrassment.

Across the way, in Indonesia, the one rule of protocol is: "Don't disturb the gods." In Bali, certainly, but also in Java, there are no-trustive shrines to many deities in unexpected places. These may be tiny statues placed near a door or in a garden, small joss sticks or candles under a tree, or wooden faces peering eerily down from a branch. Do not disturb.

On a more secular note, Indonesian businessmen are fairly sensitive about their origins. The reason is that most are of Chinese origin, although they have taken on Indonesian names. It is impolite to inquire too deeply into the host's family history. Also, at Indonesian business dinners, do not talk about corruption.

Incidentally, certain hand signals that Westerners use to summon people are considered fairly obscene. So are arms held akimbo. And so is the use of the left hand in eating. As in India, the left hand is used for ablutions; the right hand touches food.

While the visitor may not be aware of all these matters—or may be afraid of breaking taboos—he needn't worry. In Thailand, in fact, there is a distinct movement to seeing foreigners doing the "wrong" thing. (Still, the Thais do not like anyone to pat a child's head—distinctly taboo, as the spirit resides in the head—nor should a visitor lay an object atop a statue of Buddha.)

At a Thai dinner, drink as much as you wish since there is no rule against getting drunk.

And in all-male company, you may tell a few ribald stories—but not too ribald, or you will spend the rest of the evening explaining what the punchline was. In any case, the evening inevitably ends in a massage parlor.

The visitor must always look at things the way the Thais do, with forgiveness. There is a rule that in sitting, the foot (the lowest seat of the spirit) must never point to another person's head (the highest). Yet when he was president of the United States, Lyndon Johnson visited Thailand and was seen on television, his feet pointing directly to the head of the king—the Thais took it calmly. "What do you expect?" a Thai asked. "He's only an American."

Westerners might also feel some repugnance at Thai villagers' habit of blowing their noses onto the ground. "That must never be criticized," explained the late archaeologist Chester Gosman. "The villagers themselves believe that the use of handkerchiefs by foreigners is disgusting. They call us 'unclean-worshippers' and seem to think that we sweat it up for some obscure religious purpose."

Perhaps the country with the least "Asian" outlook is the Philippines. At one and the same time, Filipinos take pride in their Westernization (true) and their ties to their home villages (not true). Thus, while a visitor may be sitting in a multi-million-dollar mansion with the host and hostess in designer jeans, they will take a certain pride in what they regard as their attachment to the land. The fact that the land may be a plantation with dozens of virtual sharecroppers is unimportant; agree that village life is really ideal.

In Manila it is bad form to praise the Moslems of the Philippine south (sophisticated Manilans look down on them) and to criticize or even praise the present First Family. Filipinos all have their own ideas about President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda, but they will say in no uncertain terms that foreigners "don't understand."

On two distinctly Chinese societies: Singapore and the People's Republic of China. Except that it's gauche to call Singapore "Chinese"; the island republic is "Singaporean," more multi-racial than Hawaii, according to its residents.

The taboos here are sensible ones. Smoking is definitely out of favor, untidiness is savage and neighboring countries are... well, country cousins.

On the other hand, Singapore is decidedly Confucian in its love of slogans—and never make fun of whatever slogan is current. Last year, it was "Speak Mandarin" (few did, but everyone praised the idea). This year it's "The Way to Courtesy" with a smile button. There are also courtesy movies, courtesy discussion groups, courtesy songs and window-display contests on courtesy. These must be taken seriously.

China too has its campaigns, and the visitor should never ridicule or criticize them. The Westerner should also learn correct language in referring to history: Do not refer to the "Communist Revolution" but speak instead of "liberation."

And it is useless to refer to anyone's being "in charge of a department." To any visitor muddling through China's bureaucracy, it is in



extremely bad form to want to go to the "top," as there is no top. The correct language—usually with good results—is, "I will take my request to the responsible official of the department concerned." Visitors learn this phrase before any other, and it works.

In general throughout Asia, form is only as important as the person who tries to do the act; there are loopholes in the etiquette code to allow for people who simply do not know local customs better. Also in general, the Asian regards time as an investment in the future—and if a Westerner believes things move slowly, he must be aware that in Asia one is as careful of time as one is of money.

Third, the Asian is always exceptionally solicitous of visitors, even if this means much sacrifice. When I think of true Asian caring, I remember traveling to some villages in northeast Thailand with a black American friend some 10 years ago. Invited to stay over in a hut one night, we were surprised the next morning to find that the villagers had gone out a few miles to buy a loaf of bread to please us. And how to serve it? After much confusion and a meeting of the village men, we had two plates in front of us. I had five slices of white bread. The black visitor had—naturally—five slices of toast. Good form, from their point of view.

Nevelson, the Old Master at 80

by Esther...

LOUISE Nevelson, whose work has been with the great sculptors of this century, is also good with words. She presents a clear image too: a strong and beautiful woman dressed in a most personal and extravagant way. The artist as art object has been personified by Picasso, Haringway and Hockney; Louise Nevelson outstrips them all.

Her image is made up of several things: the famous side eyelashes, several pairs glued together to form a canopy that defines her face; the scarf and Chinese robes; the "Nevelson curls," which would bend any back less upright than her own. Add to this her sharp, New York-style repartee.

The package, the sorties into the world of society and into the high reaches of the artistic community are the exceptions. Her life has been spent mostly in austerity. Work and the isolation which to work have been the base and the anchor of her prolific creative life.

She is in Paris for the opening of a show of her most sculptures and wood pieces at the Galerie de France. This is an extension of the

took it up. I always said that I must own The New York Times, they take so much notice of me. Newsweek said, "Here is one of the great artists of this century." Since that first show at Nierendorf, which was then the best gallery in New York, I was always shown at great galleries and had success with the critics. This has been a blessing, it has given me a sense of confidence in my work. But it didn't mean sales, nothing was sold at that show, nor for many years later."

The darker side of this period is described in her biography, "Dawns and Dusks," a book of taped conversations with Diana MackKorn. After a show in 1943 in which nothing was sold, she took almost 200 paintings and burned them for lack of space to store them. "I was goddamn angry. I don't mean a sweet little anger, I mean a great anger that one contemplates for years, probably forever up to a point. I kept it. Anger has given me great strength. I didn't sell for practically 30 years. That means I was deprived of a livelihood. The one thing that saved me, I was, I was a terrific worker."

Finally, in the 1950s, the Whitney, the Museum of Modern Art and the Brooklyn Museum bought her monumental pieces. Her pioneering work in architectural sculpture and environmental sculpture began to be recognized. Her retrospective at the Whitney Museum in 1967 was a watershed for American sculpture.

When she talks about her work, it is about the practical details of her working life. "I have a lot of space"—she measures the Galerie de France with a look—"as much as this. I have three houses strung together in New York. It seems extravagant, but it isn't. I can work on several things at once. I move from one work to another. I never leave anything even-years later I'll go back, and be able to finish it. You know, I've never used a yardstick in my life. I knew the distances and the sizes. I don't say I was born with a perfect eye but I was born with something, a rightness."

Her life is full of energy and verve. At a reception for her, she makes a spectacular entrance, with her 81 years, her eyelashes and a black sequined dress. She is immediately surrounded. She has been to the Paris-Paris show at the Pompidou Center, to a lunch in her honor and to visit the gardens at Versailles. She tells about a dinner the night before at the house of a great family of Parisian art dealers: "It was almost too perfect. The house was exquisite and formal. You could die just for the carpets. Everything was reverence for art and the artist. Very nice, but I had to break the spell. They offered me a cigarette. I told them, 'I don't smoke. I don't smoke any more, I don't drink any more and I don't even freelance any more.'"

In "Dawns and Dusks" Nevelson explains her persona in a starkly revealing way: "Suppose, take me at my age and I didn't have the reputation and this and that and the other. I'd just be an old woman in a corner. And I tell you what I'd be doing... my chair would be turned to the wall, so no one could see me and I couldn't see them. Why should I be naked before everyone? You take a flower and you take every petal off, you won't have a flower. Keep the flower."



Louise Nevelson in all her grandeur.

Come Fill the Cup

by Calla Corner

LUTRY, Switzerland — This cobbled-stoned hamlet just outside Lausanne, surrounded by terraced vineyards, resounded this month to the revels of its annual wine festival. The Lavaux area, set between Lausanne and Aigle, is reputed to produce some of Switzerland's best white wines. But trying to find a carafe, or even a glass, of local white in Lutry now that the festival's over may prove to be a problem.

In the last three years, a series of late springs and cold summers have reduced wine production in the area from 100 million to 50 million, where the majority of Swiss wine is grown, to the equivalent of two years' production. This year's crop fared no better, as the vines were already weak when the grapes began to flower. With the reduced crop on the vines, the foehn (the warm, wet southern wind that is needed in spring when the vines are flowering) suddenly appeared on the weekend of Sept. 20-21, causing havoc to the grapes. The Lavaux in particular was hit and 20 percent of an already inferior crop was lost. The harvest was pushed up a week to save what remained, eliminating the important final growing week when the grapes produce their last sugar.

neighboring wine-growing countries), and by an annual 3 percent increase in consumption. Some of this increase is attributed to the newly liberated status of Swiss women—they got the vote in 1971 and were voted equal rights in June—who now are said to feel free to drink at home and in taverns that they rarely entered before.

During the last four years the average price for a bottle of white wine from the Vaud—now about 10 Swiss francs (about \$3.35)—has risen anywhere from 20 percent to 70 percent off the shelf and doubled or tripled in restaurants. And if he or she can find it, a Swiss will pay 2 Swiss francs for his glass of white wine, compared to 1.20 Swiss francs four years ago.

As the Vaud consumes only 45 percent of its production, the Vandois—who would rather do without than drink the cheaper Algerian, Austrian or Italian wine offered in most restaurants—wonder why the local wine growers haven't reduced their exports to favor the local clientele. Many are pointing the finger east at their Swiss-German neighbors, who have been buying up French-Swiss wines since the bad crop of 1978.

Accusations of excessive stockpiling and speculations in "white gold" ripened last winter when wine growers from the Vaud announced that 1980 had been the worst production year since the beginning of the century and that last year's stock had run out, leaving the Vandois to drink Scave, Macon or Veltliner while their Swiss-German brothers and sisters were drinking their blanc.

First Fiddle Twice Over

by Mary Blume

LONDON — Mr. Brown was an organist and Mrs. Brown a violinist. But the Brown children, growing up in the cathedral town of Salisbury, were not pushed into music. "My father was very clever about it," Iona Brown says. He must have been: Not only is Iona a violinist and director of the celebrated Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields chamber orchestra, but her sister plays the viola with theournemouth Symphony and one brother is a pianist while the other plays the horn with Iona's orchestra.

"The Brahms horn trio is made to measure for us but we don't often meet," Iona Brown says. Her own schedule as a soloist and orchestra director means that she is booked into 1984 and has banished the word vacation from her vocabulary. Performing and directing do not conflict. "It's absolutely amazing how often things work out," she says.

"There's no difference directing and playing a concerto or just directing or just playing with a symphony orchestra. I have the same approach, which is one of intense concentration. If you manage to get right inside the music, that will get people's attention. If your mind is wandering, the audience will know."

Brown replaced the Academy's founder, Neville Marriner, as director six years ago and is, as far as she knows, the only woman to direct a chamber orchestra. When Marriner asked her to take over his job, her answer was no. "I said 'I can't'; he said: 'The orchestra is yours.' Two years after his first invitation, she accepted the job.

"The job I do now is what he did. Neville directed from the violin. I sat next to him 8 or 10 years and that's why he knew my qualities, such as they are."

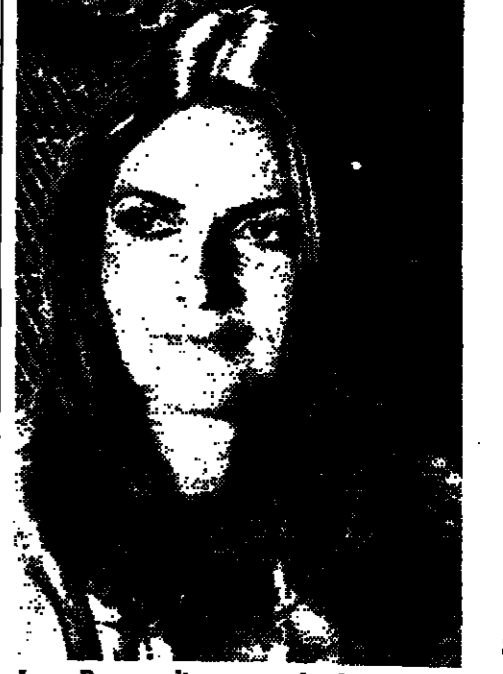
Under Marriner, who founded the Academy in 1959, it acquired a wide international reputation mainly through its many recordings of the classical (Mozart, Haydn) and modern repertoires. Marriner went from the Academy to the music directorship of the Minnesota Symphony, and his successor naturally found her. "The job I do now is what he did. Neville directed from the violin. I sat next to him 8 or 10 years and that's why he knew my qualities, such as they are."

She has tried to concentrate on warmth and eliminate a tendency to what she describes as brittleness, but Brown has no intention of changing the Academy. It has probably changed on its own, she says. "Whoever takes over from someone with a strong personality, a certain tradition has gone right there. I love some of the early recordings. I also have my own strong views. I am me, an individual, with my own views."

Under Brown's lead, the Academy and she seem to have remained just as busy as they were under Marriner's. She has just finished a series of concerts with the Academy in London and was off as a soloist to Barcelona, Northern Ireland and Norway, where she is musical director of the Norwegian Chamber orchestra. November will be spent mostly recording

and later Brown will make her first visit to Israel as soloist and director of the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra. She thinks her best recording is Vivaldi's "Four Seasons." "I love the Vivaldi. It's a winner," she says. "I am looked on as specializing in baroque and classical but in one year I recorded the 'Four Seasons,' the Beethoven concerto, two Mozart concertos, Bartok No. 2 and the David Blake concerto, which was written for me and dedicated to me, all of which covers several hundred years. I very much don't want to be labeled."

As a woman musician, Brown has the disadvantage of not having a wife, so she has learned to be careful with potentially dangerous domestic tasks: "Pruning the roses I wear



Iona Brown, director and soloist.

three pairs of gloves." There is no problem in gaining authority over male players. "In the Academy, it's a very free affair, we thrash things out. In other orchestras they tend to wait for me." Directing an orchestra while playing the violin is relatively easy. "Directing from the piano is more fidgety. You're fairly mobile when you're playing the fiddle. I think it's fairly easy to follow."

Directing obviously adds to the soloist's repertoire. "I want to learn the Berg concerto and certainly on the directing side I've got quite a few symphonies I want to get through—the last six Mozart symphonies, for example."

Her fiddle, which was loaned to her for life in 1965, is by J.B. Guadagnini from Piacenza and is dated 1740. "It's got a fantastic E-string, it's very good on top. One mustn't have a complex about not playing a Strad. It's like having a complex about not being Jewish when all the best violinists are. That's why I'm so thrilled about being invited to play in Israel."

AUSTRIA
GRAZ, Graz Congress — Oct. 25: Ensemble Musique Vivante de Paris...

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (tel: 240.10.66) — Oct. 24 and 27: "Simon Boccanegra"...

HONG KONG
Sixth Festival of Asian Arts (tel: 261.584) — Includes: City Hall Theatre...

SHARPS AND FLATS
JAZZ, ROCK AND POP
BERLIN, Philharmonie (tel: 881.26.32) — Oct. 25 at 3:30 p.m.: Golden Gate Quartet...

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Oct. 24 and 27: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra...

UNITED WORLD COLLEGE OF THE ATLANTIC
SOUTH WALES, UK
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD
The present Headmaster, Mr. David Sutcliffe, has been appointed as Founder Headmaster of the new United World College of the Adriatic...

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY
FRANCE
UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS SORBONNE
Département Expérimental d'Etude de la Civilisation Française
Cours de Civilisation Française
GRADUATE COURSES

Regional Cooking: Lyons

by Patricia Wells

LYONS — The debate over whether one eats better in Paris or Lyons is not likely to end tomorrow. But few would disagree that there are certain dishes no one does better than the Lyonnais...

Even when taking pot luck in Lyons, the averages are with you. The bistro may be weatherbeaten, the service irregular and certain dishes lacking in sophistication...

After the super-serious nature of many Parisian restaurants, it's also nice to see people with a sense of humor about food. Two of the town's most famous dishes bear decidedly tongue-in-cheek titles.

Lyons, and its cuisine, has suffered slings from many critics, who dismiss the food as unhealthy and ungraceful. But would these critics wish to see such dishes as coq au vin, cervelas sausage, creamy boudin noir or mouton de boeuf deleted from the French repertoire?

If there is time for just one meal in Lyons, it should be at Léon de Lyon, a restaurant that typifies the Lyons mix: good food, joyous atmosphere, fine service and decent prices.

Léon de Lyon is a straightforward place that doesn't put on airs, and here one will find such simple and sumptuous dishes as scotch pork sausages, crisp green lentils and oil-bathed potatoes, braised coq au vin and entrecôte poêlée...

Léon de Lyon is a charming place, sporting bright black and white tiled floors, walls decorated with shiny, antique copper molds, and tables layered in bistrot rose damask.

where father Marcel Astic runs the bar, son Gérard runs the kitchen and mother Marie-Thérèse runs the whole show with a soft heart and an iron fist. Chez Rose has that non-nonsense decor (tiled floors and clean yellow tablecloths) and a sort of disorganized, humorous bustle that puts dimes instantly at ease.

In typical Lyonnais fashion, when you order one dish at Chez Rose, another appears alongside, "just to taste." For 70 francs, you can plough through thick slices of meaty Lyonnais sausage, gargantuan quenelles, coq au vin, cheese and dessert.

If your appetite is less hearty, settle for a simple, respectably wintry fricassée de poulet, nicely browned and nourished with tomatoes, garlic, parsley and wild cèpes.

Behind the cheery restaurant exterior — bright green-and-black facade, and hold red geraniums — there lies a noisy place, where the tables are disastrously close and the service is slow and erratic.

Here, try the pintadeau aux choux, decently roasted guinea fowl served with a good clump of cabbage; or perhaps the rosy kidneys, served with crisp and golden pommes paillasson, or sautéed straw potatoes.

For late-night snacking and a look at the young and fashionable Lyonnais, stop in at Le Bistrot de Lyon. The atmosphere is super-charged, and you'll have to wait in line for 15 minutes or more for borderline bistro fare.

For late-night snacking and a look at the young and fashionable Lyonnais, stop in at Le Bistrot de Lyon. The atmosphere is super-charged, and you'll have to wait in line for 15 minutes or more for borderline bistro fare.

If all this heartiness begins to translate into heaviness, and what you really want is elegance, pink tablecloths and a great big wine



Jean-Paul Lacombe of Leon de Lyon.

list, then try Pierre Orsi, located in the fashionable 6th arrondissement. Orsi is a very pretty, classically decorated restaurant, with better than average nouvelle cuisine. The now-classic salade gourmande is good here, though a bit overvalued, with fine foie gras, langoustines and crisp green beans.

Léon de Lyon, 1 rue Pléney, Lyons 1, tel: (7) 828.11.33. No credit cards. Closed Sunday, Monday lunch and holidays. Menu 100-185 francs. A la carte, 175 (\$31) with wine.

Chez Rose, 4 rue Rabelais, Lyons 3, tel: (7) 860.57.25. No credit cards. Closed Sunday and holidays. 100 francs, (\$18) with wine.

La Tour Rose, 16 rue de Boeuf, Lyons 5, tel: (7) 837.25.90. Credit cards: Visa, American Express, Diner's Club. Closed Sunday. 400 francs (\$72) with wine.

Restaurant de la Voûte, (Chez Léa), 11 place Antonin-Gourju, Lyons 2, tel: (7) 842.01.33. Credit cards: American Express. Closed Sunday and Sunday. 100 francs (\$18) with wine.

Le Bistrot de Lyon, 64 rue Mercière, Lyons 2, tel: (7) 837.00.62. No credit cards. Open evenings only, until 3 a.m. Closed Sunday and Monday. 100 francs (\$18) with wine.

Orsi, 3 place Kleber, Lyons 6, tel: (7) 889.57.68. Credit cards: American Express, Diner's Club. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. 300 francs (\$53) with wine.

Come to the beach at Cotton Hope Plantation. HILTON HEAD ISLAND PRESTIGIOUS RESORT REAL ESTATE. Take advantage of the current favourable exchange rates by investing in glorious, semi-tropical, resort real estate in the USA.

weekend SHOPPING

The Cashmere House the foremost specialist in 100% pure cashmere the greatest choice, the better price 30 shades - 5 sizes cashmeres by Alexandre Savin

WASHINGTON, D.C. A Renaissance of Graciousness. A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled — never a convention.

ZURICH HOTEL SCHWEIZERBOF. 100 years of exceptional hospitality in Zurich. Unique location Bahnhofstrasse/Bahnhofplatz Opposite the main station.

ZURICH'S BEST terrace. best food, best fun, best entertainment. non-stop shows (22.30 bis 1.30 h) well-timed program bis 2 h morgens

A WEEKEND AT WORLD FAMOUS HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE. CH - 1000 LAUSANNE 6 SWITZERLAND. Fr. 400 per person (double occupancy).

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY FRANCE UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS SORBONNE Département Expérimental d'Etude de la Civilisation Française Cours de Civilisation Française GRADUATE COURSES

The most renowned school for French THE INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS. Overlooking the Riviera's most beautiful bay MAKES LEARNING FRENCH A WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE EXPERIENCE

LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE in calm and idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo. Cap d'Azur, a beautiful resort, offers a wide range of hotels and pensions.

Highfield School Full year, five- or seven-day residential program for children with special needs, ages 5-18. Rolling admissions. Rural setting.

Send for a free copy of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE'S SCHOOL & CAMP GUIDE. Write to: Françoise Clément, International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

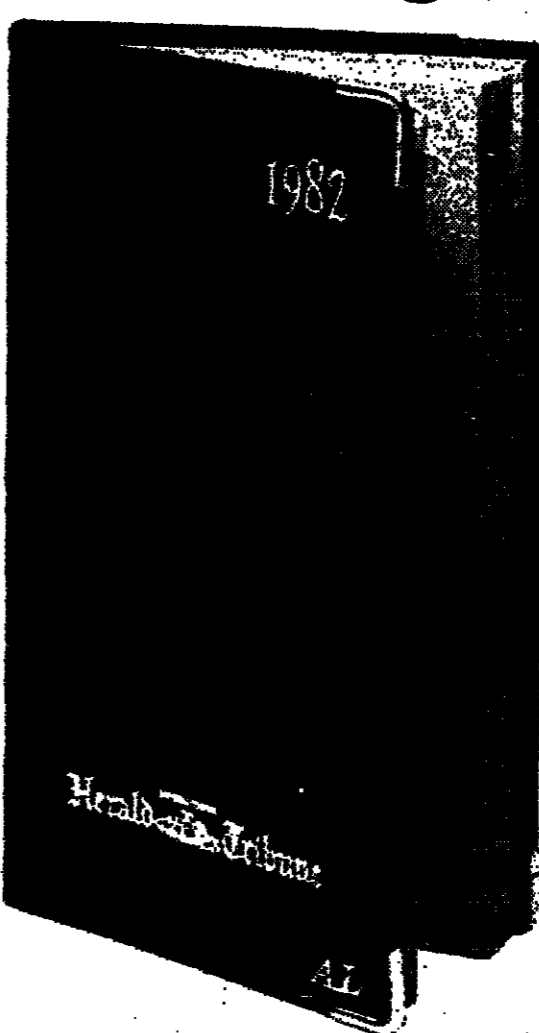
Our exclusively-designed leather pocket diary is thin, flat and elegant.

No sooner was it introduced than everybody wanted one! The International Herald Tribune diary started as a distinctive Christmas present for a few of our friends, was such a huge success that now we make it available to all our readers.

This ingeniously designed diary is flat as can be — near and luxurious — including a built-in note pad. Slips into your pocket without a bulge and is ready with instant "jotting" paper the second you need it.

— Note paper sheets are fitted on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. — No curled up edges. No torn pages. — Comes with note paper refills. — Format: 8x13 cms.

PLUS: Pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, airport distances, vintage chart and other facts... all in this incredibly flat little book.



- Gold metal corners
Plenty of space for appointment
Tabbed address section
Actual size (8x13 cms)
Rich dark leather
Gold initials include



Order your International Herald Tribune diaries immediately! U.S.\$17 or equivalent in other currency... Please send me [] 1982 diary (ies). Please print: Initials desired [] [] [] [] (up to three per diary no extra charge) Name: Address: City: County:

J.P. Collins

Handwritten text in a box: "Linda, Linda"

Mideast History as Jewelry

by William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM — Archaeologists are constantly sifting through the past in Jerusalem and coming upon so many pieces of history that some of them become almost commonplace. Bits of Roman glass, old coins and small Byzantine tiles are almost byproducts of archaeological digs. Many of these semiprecious discoveries find their way into the skilled hands of Jerusalem's jewelers.

of's Mediterranean coast, where there is hillside erosion after rainfalls. The jewelers of Jerusalem use them to make earrings, bracelets, necklaces and cuff links. Other coins are not antique. The plainer ones are often dipped in gold; they make attractive, original and inexpensive presents. A Hebrew coin dating to A.D. 2 — a date that is regarded as almost contemporary by Middle Eastern history buffs — costs about \$50 in a simple gold frame. It is the kind of thing that can be purchased at a shop called Ophir's at 38 Jaffa Road, one of Jerusalem's main streets.

worth a visit. "But always ask to see what's not on display," my wife, Linda, says. The owner will be happy to show them to you. Another favorite is called Masket, in downtown Jerusalem at 12 Harav Kook Street. This is a place for a serious buyer and has wonderful handwrought Yemenite gold and silver chains, miracles of filigree and representatives of a dying craft. They are expensive — ranging up to \$1,000, depending on the weight, the size of the chain and the intricacy of the craftsmanship — and are worth it. Sometimes you will come upon an intricate one-of-a-kind piece of Yemenite work that looks as if it belongs in a museum. Someday it may be there. Again, ask to see what is not on display.

Mastroianni as Everyman, Again

by Melton S. Davis

ROME — Marcello Mastroianni is playing the part of a 70-year-old man in his latest movie, performing with a heavily lined face, pouches under his eyes, a grey wig and painted lips. But Marcello il Bello remains in character, because he's portraying, however aged, Casanova. The director is the award-winning Ettore Scola, and the picture, "The New World," is among the most expensive and most ambitious made recently in Europe. It tells of a stagecoach trip of several people across France in 1791. Among them are three historical personages: Giacomo Casanova, the libertine Restif de la Bretonne (played by Jean-Louis Barrault) and Tom Paine (played by Harvey Keitel). In the carriage ahead of them are Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The arrest of everyone at Varennes marks the true beginning of the French Revolution.



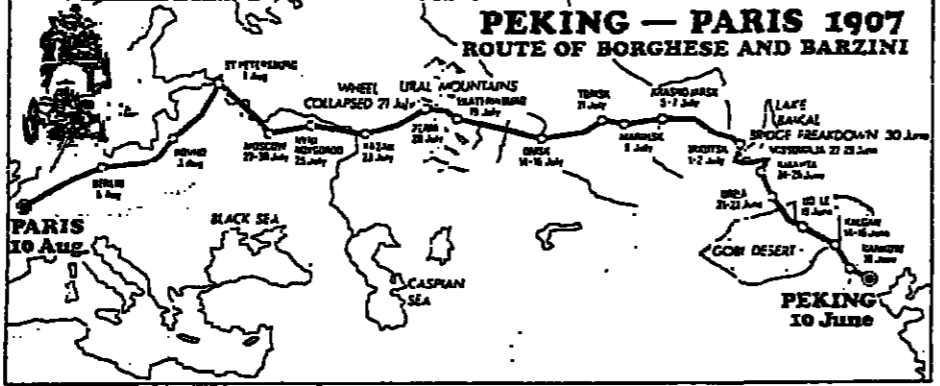
Mastroianni in his latest film.

If Mastroianni gives the impression of playing himself it may be that his performances are so smooth, so without apparent effort that he doesn't seem to be acting at all. But he has saved more films than anyone realizes. Of a recent picture, "Ghost of Love," Variety wrote, for example, "When the laughs start to rise, it's Mastroianni who comes to the rescue with a class presence that suspends disbelief for one more scene." He became the leading Italian actor with no great publicity campaign. He not only seems surprised by the notice he garners, but tries to divert attention from himself. Mastroianni could wear the most outlandish clothes — which he doesn't — walk down Via Veneto — which he almost never does — leading an elephant on a gold leash — perish the thought — and still not give the impression of a man seeking attention.

Peking-Paris or Bust

by J.J. Razaf

PARIS — Cape-to-Cairo, Berlin-to-Baghdad linkages are out of fashion, but the route from Peking to Paris is expected to be reopened next year for the 75th anniversary of the great motor rally of 1907. Contestants — in the categories of amateur and professional drivers, vintage cars and specially adapted rally cars — are scheduled to leave the Chinese capital next June and will be expected for a banquet in Rheims, capital of champagne, about a month later. The culmination of the 7,000-mile course, sponsored by the French Motoring Federation and a private promoter, will be a triumphal procession of survivors up the Champs-Élysées.



four years ago, but it was only this fall, in the salons of the Automobile Club de France in Paris, that Winton Dickson, president of International Sporting Events Ltd., formally announced the event. Since it was hinted that there would be a 75th anniversary replay, more than 3,000 people have applied for details. Exact dates and routes will be announced before the end of the year. The probable rendezvous: June, 1982, in Tiananmen Square, Peking.

(16,000 kilometers). In addition to the "classic" and "veteran" categories (at entry fees of \$1,000 and \$750 a vehicle), other classes will include factory entrants (entry fee \$4,000), private four-wheel drives and special vehicles (\$750). The total number of entries may not exceed 400. The winner will be the competitor visiting all or the greatest number of control points along the course and in doing so losing the least amount of time, subject to the official regulations. Penalties will be expressed in days, hours and parts thereof.

A Provincial Museum Says No to Paris

by Richard M. Evans

MONTPELLIER, France — The Fabre Museum collection of 19th-century French painting is so vast and so respected that the city of Montpellier risked losing it to the new Musée d'Orsay in Paris. "We are not giving up anything we don't feel like giving up," says the Fabre Museum's director, Xavier Dejean. "These paintings were gifts to the city of Montpellier, some of them were even painted here. They have no means to force us at Orsay."

Fabre's collection of old stone-cut cameos and jewelry to the Musée d'Orsay. But he says his museum will keep its paintings. The Fabre Museum has existed for 150 years. It is not going to give away all it has now. Housed in the former grand hotel of the Chevalier de Massilian amid rows of marble arcades and skylights, the Fabre Museum possesses one of the finest collections of 19th-century French masterpieces anywhere. Romantic allegory and realism, the two most important movements of that epoch, are well represented. There are 10 Courbet's, 7 Delacroix's, 5 Davids, 3 Géraults, a Manet and a Matisse in the galleries on permanent display.

Dejean was asked about his melange of 19th- and 20th-century art. "This is a time of mutation in the south of France. The Fabre is well known for its Courbets, but now Beaubourg is looking at us," he says, referring to his continuing show, "because they haven't yet done anything like this. We are showing the works of important, living artists who are forming the avant-garde movement today." The Fabre Museum was founded in 1828 by Xavier Fabre — a student of David and later a professor at the School of Fine Arts in Florence. Involved in a lifelong romantic triangle with the English Countess of Albany and the Italian poet Alfieri, Fabre spent much of his time with them, traveling through southern Europe and collecting paintings. Fabre outlived both the countess and the poet and so inherited everything they had bought — works by Guadagni, Veronese, Carrache and his mentor, David.



Xavier Dejean, director of the Fabre Museum in Montpellier.

The International Herald Tribune asked its famous wine columnist Jon Winroth to write a new kind of book about wine.

Advertisement for the book 'WINE AS YOU LIKE IT' by Jon Winroth. Includes text: 'Original! Witty! Highly informative!' and 'You'll be delighted with this entirely new, hardcover book—200 pages brimming with helpful facts, anecdotes and colorful tales of wine-world personalities.' Includes a coupon for ordering the book.

The art market Science Solves a Mystery



Silver strap end from the Avar hoard.

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — In two months, a sale scheduled Dec. 14 at Sotheby's in London will conclude one of the most extraordinary cases of modern archaeological sleuthing.

The first episode begins on a summer day of 1979 in the poky office of Richard Camber, then Sotheby's expert on medieval art. Seated across his desk is a rich businessman with a weak spot for antiquities and a gambler's taste for profitable if chancy ventures. A while ago, he acquired a hoard of 122 gold and silver belt fittings from the Dark Ages, probably of the 7th century. He would like to sell them. And, to Camber's surprise, he produces a handful of buckles, pendants and strap ends, all cast in gold or silver.

The scrolling motifs carrying lobes or half-palmettes have some remote equivalents in the Byzantine sphere, while some reclining stags ultimately hark back to the Central Asian repertoire. Some of the pieces look brand new. This, of course, can happen; gold does not get corroded and there are casts of early gold pieces coming out of excavations in almost mint condition.

As Camber muses about the endless problems of authentication raised by such pieces, he hears the businessman telling him what he is really concerned about: There is a danger that the hoard may have been plundered from Hungary during the 1956 uprising — Hungary indeed a plausible source. Unusually fine hoards of Hunnic and Avar origin. If such important pieces are unrecorded, they might have been whisked out of an archaeological dig or even out of the reserves of some little-known museum. Would Sotheby's be interested in the matter — and help solve the disturbing question?

To Camber, it all looked like a wildly improbable gamble, if a relatively inexpensive one; preliminary investigation would involve



Gold strap retainer.

limited outlay. On the other hand, if the pieces should turn out to be genuine, it would be a sensational scoop — and most worthwhile sale.

For Sotheby's, Camber decided to give it a try.

The question worrying the businessman was settled within months. Interpol, contacted by Scotland Yard after Camber submitted a complete set of photographs, could find "no trace whatsoever" of such a hoard. Neither did the archaeological section of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. At that point, Sotheby's expert decided he must know about the source. The businessman mentioned the name of a Greek known in trade circles, and his assistant, Gill Walker, had developed new testing methods requiring only minute quantities of organic substance — about a tenth of the amount previously necessary. Their equipment was still in the planning stage and both were eager to experiment on works of art.

In July, 1980, the two scientists agreed to inspect the hoard at Sotheby's and succeeded. In removing 300 milligrams of flax from buckles and strap ends. It took 10 more months for the machinery to be set up. By the middle of last month, their preliminary report to Sotheby's gave a dating of A.D. 640, plus or minus 100 years. (Later the very fine dating of A.D. 700 was to be reached through further refined measurements.) For Camber, this was, at last, a breakthrough. It was decided to proceed with the sale — and the investigation.

A spectrographic analysis of 20 of the fittings — 10 of gold and 10 of silver — showed that the expert's tentative groupings of the belt-fittings were "internally consistent as regards the proportions of the trace elements which they contain." As an example, in his introduction to the forthcoming sale catalogue, which was made available to this writer in typescript, Camber describes a silver belt offered as lot 177 "where the relative proportions of gold, tin and copper discernible in the four fittings submitted for analysis are over twice as high as those found in any of the other silver belts."

He prudently observes that the reconstructions are nonetheless tentative. Noting a parallelism between the two complete gold belts and two of the silver belts, he further speculates that it may be intentional: Belts are believed to have been worn in pairs by the nomads. At Böcsa, in Hungary, two gold belts, one made paler than the other by the addition of silver, have been recovered from the same tomb; Camber suggests that silver and gold belts might have been likewise worn in twos. It is all very ingenious but, when attempting a demonstration, assumptions should be kept to a minimum.

All weak links have not been eliminated from Sotheby's chain of reasoning. The first weakness lies in the interpretation of Carbon-14 dating. The flax in the muck may be datable circa A.D. 700 without proving the object authentic. Assuming for a moment that we are dealing with 20th-century copies, the muck could have been inserted in this century. Camber's report is that early 20th-century forgers knew nothing about Carbon-14 dating. To which the skeptic's reply is that any forger wanting to give his artifacts a respectable archaeological appearance could have just introduced clay-mixed water fragments of cross-banded fabrics. Hundreds of fragments, many of the 6th-7th centuries, could be picked up in antique dealers' shops in those days. Unfortunately, no one thought of having the buckles and strap ends X-rayed or, better still, of getting X-ray photographs — before removing the muck — which might conceivably have helped eliminate such doubts.

The second, and probably more serious, weakness is that the authenticity of the tested elements, once accepted, does not automatically extend to all the other fittings. Forgers have always had a regrettable habit of copying genuine pieces. Variations in the physical appearance and feel of several fittings perhaps deserve closer investigation.

The third weak link concerns the observation on the corresponding contents in microelements in one Byzantine silver dish (out of two) supposedly found with the belt fittings, and some of the silver fragments. The assumption that the belts were cast by the Avars from zanzine dishes around 700 can sadly enough be matched with the equally plausible assumption that they were cast from Byzantine dishes — around 1920....

These remarks are not intended to cast doubt on the pieces. They should merely serve as a reminder that there is no such thing as a foolproof "scientific" test for an object — the test, in turn, requiring an interpretation. In the end, the eye remains the last resort, fallible as it may be.

But whether or not potential buyers go along with Camber's "demonstration," Sotheby's handling of the Avar hoard problem will be regarded in the future as a turning-point in saleroom practice. From start to finish, Sotheby's expert took the scholar's approach, first in checking out the legality of the source and then in waiting months for the objects to be tested. In all likelihood, if Camber — who joined the firm as a medieval expert three years ago, then became Sotheby's director of the Works of Art Department, and last year grew decisive. One of the seven-man team that defines the firm's policies — had not been a true scholar in his own right, this would not have happened. He might not have realized the point of carbon dating applied to minimal quantities and he probably would not have approached Harwell. The "Second Vrap Find," as it may eventually come to be known, would not have been made. Paradoxical as it may sound, the long-term implications of the Harwell testing are far more important than the specific case of the hoard. In a great many cases the new testing method may truly prove decisive. Certain medieval ivories are in doubt. A minimal amount removed from an inconspicuous part of the object may allay many fears or dismiss objects. Whatever the ultimate verdict of the hoard, the big news is the breakthrough that the use of such sophisticated laboratory techniques at the request of an auction house represents in the art market and in art history.

The Great Japan Exhibition: Great It Is

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — When old collectors and connoisseurs of Oriental art meet, they still speak in awestruck tones of the 1935 exhibition of Chinese art at the Royal Academy in London. It is even more certain that the young connoisseurs of 1981 grown old will, half a century hence, speak in equally reverent terms of "The Great Japan Exhibition" (Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1; Part I to Dec. 20; Part 2 from Dec. 28, 1981 to Feb. 21, 1982).

So important are many of the exhibits, never before allowed out of Japan, and certainly never before collected together in Japan in this way, that 75 per cent of them will be changed at Christmas for works of equal quality and importance. This means that in the two parts of the show some 750 works will be shown, all of which are reproduced in the magnificent catalogue.

The Great Japan Exhibition concentrates on the arts of the Edo Period (1600-1868) which in Japan was a time of peace and affluence, ruled by a military dictatorship — the shogunate — and virtually cut off from outside influences.

What has to be understood about all Japanese art is that the distinction Westerners make between pure and applied art is utterly meaningless to the Oriental. It was, for example, not considered odd for Ogata Korin (1658-1716) the greatest decorative painter of the period, and one who gives his name to the school of art associated with his style — Rimpa — to design decorations for inro, the tiny lacquer boxes in which seals and ink, medicines or tobacco were carried. These were fastened to one's sash or belt by a miniature sculpture in ivory or wood (the netsuke) which a whole school of carvers grew up in Kyoto in this period.

Netsuke, inro and the work of Korin are all represented in the Great Japan show, respectively in the lacquer, netsuke and painting sections. 3 of the 12 into which the show is divided. The painting section begins with hanging scroll portraits of the two warriors who made the Tokugawa regime possible — Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu. Then follow the painters forerunning the Edo period (Edo, now Tokyo, was simply the town in which the Tokugawa clan had its castle, and which it decided to make its capital). The pioneer artists include Kano Sanraku (1559-1635) with a pair



"Tiger with Bamboo," a panel by Kano Sanraku in ink and colors on paper.

of sixfold screens "Dragon of the Storm; Tiger with Bamboo" and two pairs of sliding doors "Flowering Plum with Pheasants" and "Tigers in a Bamboo Grove" by Sanraku and his pupil Kano Sansetsu (1589-1651).

There are seemingly endless pairs and sets of screens and doors by Naonobu (1607-50), Mitsuki (1617-91), Sozoku (died 1643), Monkage (c.1620-90) and Itcho (1632-1724). Korin is especially well represented, with a pair of twofold screens "Peacocks with Plum Blossoms and Hollyhocks"; a kotatsu (incense warmer) now mounted as a hanging scroll, or branches of a willow tree on a red-gold ground; a similar kotatsu of ivy leaves; and fans, of young bracken, of a camellia and of "Pear-Flowers and Water Ripples."

Woodblock prints and woodblock albums are two sections of the exhibition, and calligraphy a gathering of only seven items, but each a masterpiece, particularly the "Four Solemn Characters" — 卍 — "long life"; 卍 — "time"; 卍 — "the Middle Way" of Buddhism; and 卍 — "death." The work is by the priest Hakui (1675-1768).

Ceramics, armor, sword blades and sword mounts all have their respective sections, as do sculpture (in particular a series of 12 Buddhist images carved in wood attributed to the monk Enku, hewn with the short-handed carpenter's axe), netsuke (including a snake in ivory by Okamoto of Kyoto and a cockle with millet by the same carver) and textiles. Although the most magnificent of these textiles are the most delightful to my mind is the simple yuzen (a lightweight bathrobe kimono in cotton) with a blue stenciled pattern of "A Good Catch" — octopus, flying fish and spiny lobster.

Inspired by the riches at the Royal Academy, the specialist dealers in Oriental art have excelled themselves in their own celebratory shows. Colnaghi Oriental in association with Shirley Day Limited has mounted a 47-item show — One Thousand Years of Art in Japan, Colnaghi Oriental, 14 Old Bond Street, W.1 to Nov. 27. This show explores in depth three traditions — early Buddhist painting and sculpture from late Heian (c.1150) to early Muromachi (c.1400); ink painting and calligraphy (which had its origins in China) from the beginning of the 16th century to late Edo; and the Rimpa tradition — decorative painting from Korin to Zeshin (1807-91).

Three of these items especially relate to the Royal Academy show — the early glazed wood carving of the Healing Buddha, which is of a kind that clearly inspired the monk Enku 500 years later; the calligraph for "Long Life" with its painted detail of tortoiseshell (the tortoise

being the animal symbol of longevity) by Shunso Shoji (1750-1835) the major calligrapher in the tradition of the priest Hakui; and the painting on silk of "Sparrows" by Roseiu (1754-99), which blends the ink painting and Rimpa traditions in a most agreeable manner.

Bird and flower painting flourished from the 12th century onward in China, where one of its finest practitioners was the Emperor Huitung. Such Chinese paintings were collected in Japan and by 1400 the Japanese were evolving their own mode of bird and flower painting. The whole theme is explored in Bird and Flower Paintings: Muromachi, Momoyama and Edo Periods at Milne Henderson, 99 Mount Street, W.1 from Oct. 28 to Dec. 11.

The range of work in this show is from Kano Shoji (1519-92) to a late Edo kakemono (hanging scroll) of "One Hundred Butterflies Among Spring Grasses" — butterflies counting as birds for this purpose. Unusually fine are a sequence of eight kakemono on the theme by Unkoku Toyo (1612-7), who is not represented in the Royal Academy show, and a deliberate imitation of Chinese ink painting by Chikuto (1776-1853).

Netsuke, inro and other lacquer including a vast traveling chest made for the last Tokugawa shogun are featured at Eakman, Foxglove House, Piccadilly, W.1 from Oct. 26 to Nov. 4. The major exhibits here are a cluster of netsuke, mostly by Tomotada and Okamoto, 18th-century master carvers of Kyoto, from the Hill Grundy Collection and some of their artistic descendants.

In addition there must be mentioned the exhibition at the British Library, Great Russell Street, W.C.1 from Oct. 26 to March 28, 1982 of Japanese Popular Literature of the Edo Period: the sequence of Japanese art sales, including that of the Jurriane Collection of netsuke at Sotheby's, and the seven-part weekly series of films "The Shogun Inheritance" about modern Japan and its roots, beginning on BBC 2 this weekend.

Finally, the Great Japan Exhibition at the Royal Academy is designed by the celebrated architect Kisho Kurokawa, who himself has an exhibition — Kurokawa — Architect at the Heinz Gallery, Royal Institute of British Architects, 21 Portman Square, W.1 to Dec. 19. Consisting chiefly of photographs and models of his worldwide architectural practice, the show also contains a direct link with the R.A. exhibition — a sequence of woodblock prints of contemporary architectural images drawn by Kurokawa but cut and printed by 2 of the 15 remaining craftsmen in Tokyo who still produce the woodblock print in the traditional Edo manner.



Tea bowl with crane motif (19th C.)

ART EXHIBITIONS

NEW YORK

European Works of Art Old Master Paintings and Drawings French Furniture and Objects d'art French & German Porcelain Sculpture 1600-1900 Renaissance and Medieval Works of Art Rosenberg & Siebel 32 East 57th Street, New York 10022 (212) 753-4368

PARIS

COLETTE DUBOIS 420 Rue Saint-Honore - Paris VIII - 75003-1344 CONCESSA COLAÇO BRAZILIAN TAPESTRIES - Until November 18

WALLY FINDLAY Galleries international new york - chicago - palm beach - hollywood - paris

EXHIBITION MICHEL-HENRY

IMPRESSIONISTS POST-IMPRESSIONISTS 2, av. Matignon - Paris 8e

Wally Findlay George V Hotel George V - 723,54.00 DOUTRELEAU SIMBARI 31, av. George V - Paris 8e

GENEVA EDITART Gallery 17 Ave. Pictet-de-Rochement CH-GENEVA - Tel. 34.95.03

PARIS HOMMAGE A LEON SPILLIERT 16 octobre - 19 decembre

PARIS CHRISTIAN FAYT ART GALLERY 79 rue du faubourg St Honoré Paris. Tel. : 266.69.18 - 266.67.94

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62 SERGE ESSAIAN Paintings & Sculptures October 14-31

Darthea Speyer 6 Rue Jacques-Callot - Vt - 354 78 41 Irmgard SIGG

LEFEVRE GALLERY 30 Brunel Street W1 - 01-4931573/3 20th-CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW Monday-Friday 10-5, Saturdays 10-1

"ART EXHIBITIONS" "COLLECTOR'S GUIDE" "AUCTION SALES" appear on Saturday

LONDON GALERIE 39 39 Charing Cross Road, London W.C.2. Tel. 01-499-4484 66 CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE PRINTMAKERS OCT. 21-NOV. 4

ALVIN GALLERY 9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0314. London's Leading Sculpture Gallery

Colnaghi ORIENTAL in association with Shirley Day Ltd. ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF ART IN JAPAN

ACHIM MOELLER Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Masters Purchase/Consignment Sale/Consultancy 8 Grosvenor St, Bond St, W.1. 01-492 7611/4591

PARIS PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS AUCTION SALE 27, 28 AND 29 OCTOBER 1981

PARIS DARTHEA SPEYER 6 Rue Jacques-Callot - Vt - 354 78 41

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS CHRISTIAN FAYT ART GALLERY 79 rue du faubourg St Honoré Paris. Tel. : 266.69.18 - 266.67.94

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

Around Galleries in Paris

by Michael Gibson her work (Galerie de France, 50 rue de la Verrerie, Paris 4, to Nov. 21), is best known today for her monumental walls — imposing Paris has come to her 81st and poetic year for a small retrospective of year for a small retrospective of form black (occasionally white,

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE FROM PRIVATE 1. "The Head of a Man" Signed & dated 1909, 23 1/2 x 33 1/2 inches (60 x 80 cm). Negotiation Price \$105,000.

PARIS PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS AUCTION SALE 27, 28 AND 29 OCTOBER 1981

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

PARIS GALERIE NIKOLENKO 220, Bd St-Germain - Paris 7e 548.20.62

more rarely gold) and composed of an assemblage of wooden boxes piled together like shelves and lined with fragments of wood found by the artist or brought to her by volunteer scavengers.

Nevelson is perfectly aware of what this manner of working implies. It is a symbolic redemption of what has been rejected as useless and unimportant — the cast-offs of a utilitarian world. All the odds and ends that would normally be swept up and thrown into the fire receive recognition and significance from her and are enshrined in these solemn, silent, serene monuments. Implicitly these expendable objects designate something purely human that is threatened by the same sense of futility.

It is significant that Nevelson has occasionally been mentioned to do religious monuments. In the past such monuments often used precious materials such as marble and bronze. The use of a noble material (wood) under the form of refuse, the transmutation of refuse into art, by its connotations in terms of human destiny, a religious act, and it expresses a different view on what is implied — even in a secular sense — by the notion of redemption. Nevelson herself, in her dress and jewelry, can sometimes make one think of a priestess, a no-nonsense, intelligent, articulate woman who is also an artist.

The present show includes a number of large pieces along with some smaller works — miniature monuments, like the sequence titled "Moon Spikes," or chests also neatly packed with her findings. There are collages and low reliefs and an important selection of free-standing metal sculptures. An exhibition of her work in Paris is a rare event.

Christian Bouchon (Galerie ES, 50 rue des Lombards, Paris 1, to Nov. 29) has lived and worked outside the art world for the last 20 years, partly as a result of his temperament and convictions, but even more, no doubt, because of a traffic accident (he was hit by a

truck when he was 22) that left some serious aftereffects. Brain damage affected his perception of color during the first few years, so he took to drawing, wandering about the streets of Paris and its suburbs and catching the turbulence and pulse of life from which he himself felt excluded.

About 200 of the 400 drawings produced during this period are now being shown in this quiet little gallery, which also sells exotic and baroque blossoms from Africa and the West Indies. Bouchon's form is traditional, partly out of a sort of populist conviction, but he shows a singular intensity and an authentic craftsman's talent that these delicate drawings, crawling with Bruegelian vitality, a true and touching record of urban France in these years, and more significantly the expression of an unusual and unheard-of sensibility. Some pastels are also being shown, including some more recent and much larger works that intentionally refer to the idiom of the chromolithograph and of symbolism and constitute a departure in his work.

Robert Birmeo (Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 7) is a realist painter with an original view of the turbulence of city streets, the transfiguration of grimy cityscapes by evening light and (during the summer months) the rocky shores of Maine. In "Broadway Near 125th Street" he makes brilliant use of various contrasts, the straight line of the El and the chaos of pedestrian movement, the precision of distant figures and the out-of-focus mass of those in the foreground, the fifth of the setting and the colorful patchwork of the clothes.

Birmeo's work is a novel prologation of American Realism into the 1980s, and in his roof-top views of New York he shows a delicate landscape of sinister buildings transfused by light, whether the rosy glow of night or the incandescent bowl of a distant stadium.

W. Germany Posts Surplus In Its Trade

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's trade surplus jumped to 3.48 billion Deutsche marks in September after a 55-million DM deficit in August, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

The September surplus was more than twice last year's figure of 1.56 billion DM.

A rise in exports brought a sharp drop in the current-account deficit, to a provisional 2.236 billion DM in September after an upward-revised 6.409 billion DM in August.

Exports last month totaled 34.4 billion DM, 22 percent higher than in August, while imports rose in September to 30.9 billion DM, 10 percent more than in the preceding month.

Exports in the first nine months of this year totaled 287.2 billion DM, 11 percent higher than in the same 1980 period, while imports totaled 273.7 billion, or 8 percent higher, the statistics office said.

The Bundesbank meanwhile reported that West Germany posted a balance-of-payments surplus of 1.414 billion DM in September, compared to a deficit of 4.49 billion DM in August and of 3.029 billion in September, 1980.

The overall payments surplus for the first nine months of this year was 5.418 billion DM, compared to a 18.111-billion deficit in the like year-earlier period, the central bank said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Volkswagen Finance Chief Thomée Resigns

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen's finance director, Friedrich Thomée, has resigned, the company announced Friday. It said the future of its chairman, Toni Schmücker, who had a heart attack in June, was still uncertain.

Rolls, 3 Japan Firms Delay Jet Engine Project

TOKYO — Rolls Royce and three Japanese aircraft manufacturers have put off for one year a decision on launching a joint jet engine development project scheduled for this year, Japanese officials said.

Pernas Sime Darby, Land Rover Set Up Venture

KUALA LUMPUR — Pernas Sime Darby will set up a joint venture company in Malaysia with Land Rover that will be its sole franchise holder for Malaysia and Brunei, Sime Darby said Friday.

Pernas Sime Darby, a Malaysian-owned investment body, will hold majority equity in the joint company. Incheape, 63.5-percent owned by Incheape & Co. of Britain, had held the franchise for almost 30 years, through its subsidiary Champion Orchard Motors.

GE Introduces Text Search, Retrieval System

NEW YORK — General Electric said Friday it had introduced a hardware-based text search and retrieval system built around a text-array processor. The Scan-2 system, to be priced at \$249,750, can scan digital data at speeds of up to 2 million characters per second, GE said.

Peugeot Projects 1981 Loss Close to 1980's

PARIS — Peugeot expects to report a consolidated net loss for 1981 close to its loss of 1.5 billion francs (now about \$263 million) in 1980, the company said Friday. It said the projected consolidated loss in 1981 corresponded roughly to the cost of the company's withdrawal from operations in Argentina.

Genentech Produces Third Kind of Interferon

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO — Genentech has produced immune interferon by recombinant DNA technology funded by the Japanese companies Daiichi Seiyaku and Toray Industries, the company said Friday. It said it plans to test the substance — the third interferon it has produced — as an anticancer drug as soon as it can produce enough of it.

Judge Drops Bid to Halt Penn Central-Colt Deal

PHILADELPHIA — A federal judge has dismissed a suit filed by a group of Penn Central stockholders, led by former Marathon Manufacturing stockholders Howard L. Terry and W. Herbert Hunt, seeking to stall the company's proposed acquisition of Colt Industries.

U.S. District Judge Lewis Pollack said the merger would not violate Penn Central's earlier acquisition agreement with Marathon, acquired by Penn Central in 1979, nor would it violate state or federal laws. Penn Central said it will seek shareholder approval of the merger Thursday.

Chrysler May Be Forced To Request More Loans

By John Koren and Robert L. Simison AP-Dow Jones

DETROIT — Despite firm denials by Chrysler, speculation is increasing here and in Washington that the automaker will need to borrow the \$300 million still available under its federally guaranteed loan program.

Government sources said some federal officials are already preparing for a Chrysler request to tap the remaining funds. The company has borrowed \$1.2 billion of the \$1.5 billion available.

Much of the speculation appears to have been fueled by a meeting last Friday between Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who heads the government's three-member Chrysler panel.

Government officials said Mr. Iacocca went to the meeting to sound out Mr. Regan about the possibility of drawing on the remaining \$300 million.

One source said Mr. Regan agreed to have his staff look into Chrysler's situation. A Chrysler spokesman denied that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss more loan guarantees, and said it does not have plans to ask for the money, but did not deny that the subject was discussed.

Reuters reported that Chrysler officials denied the company will seek additional federal assistance. It quoted Wendell W. Larsen, Chrysler's group vice president for public affairs, as saying that Mr. Iacocca did meet last Friday with Mr. Regan, but that the two men only discussed high interest rates and their effect on the auto industry.

For Chrysler to even consider making an appeal for authority to use the remaining loan guarantees would underscore the automaker's fragile financial situation and poor prospects. When Chrysler made a bid for loan guarantees last December, government proceedings to consider the request dragged on for three months. Chrysler estimated that the resulting bad publicity cost more in lost sales than the \$400 million it eventually was allowed to borrow.

But with new car sales continuing at dismal levels, Chrysler has been having trouble meeting the financial targets in its survival plan. For instance, the plan calls for the company to hold its third-quarter net loss to \$38 million. Yet it is expected that next week Chrysler will report a deficit for the quarter well in excess of \$100 million.

Market Share Chrysler's market share has been slightly higher than provided for in the plan. But the market has been smaller than forecast, causing the company's actual sales to fall below expectations. Chrysler expected to have a cash reserve by this time of more than \$300 million but sources said the company has managed to squirrel away less than \$50 million.

One way Chrysler is trying to raise cash is by pressuring dealers into ordering specified numbers of cars this quarter. As an incentive, Chrysler is permitting only dealers

who go along to participate in a heavily promoted customer rebate program that is intended to boost dealers' retail sales.

Some analysts said that, by locking dealers into ordering a lot of cars, Chrysler will have set up a buffer against the effects of another request for more loan guarantees. Even if sales were to drop, the company would still be filling dealer orders. Ultimately, however, many observers believe, Chrysler's only course will be to seek the additional loan guarantees.

Declines led advances by about a 9-to-5 exorbitant among the 1,847 issues traded.

NVSE turnover amounted to 41.99 million shares compared with 40.6 million traded Thursday. Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said investors were disturbed that inflation was reigniting the economy was slipping.

The government's report that the September Consumer Price Index rose 1.2 percent, or at a 14.4 percent annual rate, was the third consecutive increase and put pressure on the Federal Reserve to tighten credit reins again after a brief easing period.

Money Supply After the close the Federal Reserve in its weekly report on the money supply said the M-1B fell \$1.5 billion and M-1A dropped \$600 million in week-end Oct. 14.

In Washington, The Labor Department reported that U.S. real spending fell a seasonal-adjusted 1.9 percent in September, the largest one-month decline this year.

The department also said real spendable earnings were unchanged in August. Initially, the department reported a 0.4-percent increase in August. Real earnings in September were 4.4 percent below the year-earlier level.

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said the United States can expect to see a strongly expanding economy 12 months from now.

The White House economist said at the same time the United States will see more control over interest rates and inflation.

The Treasury announced it will raise \$1.025 billion in new cash by selling \$5 billion of 52-week bills at auction on Oct. 29.

The yield at the auction will be used to determine the maximum interest rate that may be paid on "All Savers" certificates beginning Nov. 1.

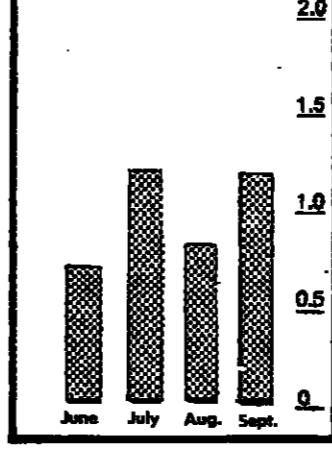
In corporate news, analysts in London said that Consolidated Gold Fields is likely to take advantage of recent weakness in Newmont Mining shares to hasten its plans to achieve a 26-percent stake.

Newmont closed Friday at 46 off 3 and down from around \$65 earlier this month. This compares with the \$72 price which Cons Gold has agreed to pay for \$1 million Newmont treasury shares.

In Detroit, Ford Motor said it asked some of its unions to make concessions in order for the company to maintain its competitive position in the industry.

A Ford spokesman gave no details, but confirmed a report that workers at a transmission plant were asked to make concessions to reduce the plant's production costs.

Consumer Price Index



U.S. Consumer Prices Up 1.2% in September

WASHINGTON — Surging food and housing prices boosted the cost of living by 1.2 percent in September and pushed the annual inflation rate to more than 10 percent for the year so far, the government reported Friday.

Last month's increase over August was the third big jump in a row, following rises of 1.2 percent in July and 0.8 percent in August. If inflation were to increase for 12 consecutive months at the same

rate as in September, it would total 14.8 percent over that period. Although housing and food dominated the seasonally adjusted increase, prices were rising fairly rapidly in all categories, according to the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index.

Overall housing costs rose 1.3 percent, including a 3.2-percent increase in financing costs. Food prices rose 1 percent, including a 1.2-percent increase for groceries. Food prices were unexpectedly stable early in the year, but now have risen substantially for three consecutive months.

Housing costs have risen 1 percent or more each month since May, giving the overall index a bigger boost than many critics say is realistic.

They contended that the housing component overstates the real inflation rate because sharp rises in house prices include investment gains. Also, they say, a rapid rise in home loan rates results in large increases in the index even though relatively few people actually are buying houses at those rates.

The annual inflation rate so far this year is still well below last year's 12.4 percent. Most private economists continue to predict that the total 1981 inflation rate will be 10 percent or less.

Allen Sinal of Data Resources, a Massachusetts forecasting firm, said Thursday that any significant further inflation progress will be dependent heavily on big labor contracts due to be negotiated next year.

Food prices rose hardly at all through June, despite Agriculture Department predictions that they would increase 10 percent or more this year. They rose a bit less than 1 percent in July and August, and economists said before September's figures were released that the increases were not over.

However, the government's Producer Price Index, which measures inflation at the wholesale level, has been rising much more slowly. And those small increases, including food before it is sold in groceries, indicate that consumer food prices will not soar too high in coming months.

Oil price increases, which pushed inflation up early in the year, have moderated with the worldwide oil surplus. But they could start rising again as winter moves in and demands for heating oil increase.

National Debt In U.S. Climbs To \$1 Trillion

WASHINGTON — The U.S. national debt is now at \$1 trillion — and rising.

The milestone, reached late Thursday, was greeted with little more than passing interest at the Treasury Department.

"It's not an issue for celebration," spokesman Martin Fitzwater said. "For us this is a routine handling of the debt of the nation."

The debt — mostly money owed by the government to U.S. citizens — has been rising through most of the nation's history, with only occasional interruptions. And that it will keep rising is almost guaranteed by the Reagan administration's estimate of a \$43.1-billion budget deficit — which many economists say is far too optimistic — in fiscal 1982.

The biggest part of the debt — about \$680 billion — is in the form of Treasury bills, notes and bonds. About \$70 billion is in U.S. Savings Bonds and about \$200 billion is non-marketable debt owed to various government agencies, such as the Social Security trust fund. The rest is scattered among smaller categories.

Some economists and politicians argue that the total does not really matter since the debt is only about 34 percent of the gross national product. In fact, its size relative to GNP has fallen steadily since World War II, they note.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Table with columns for United States, American Brands, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Florida Power & Light, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Staley (A.E.) Mfg, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Standard Oil (Ohio), Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for General Motors, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for National Car, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Burlington Industries, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Chromalloy American, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Combustion Engineers, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for United States, American Brands, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Florida Power & Light, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Staley (A.E.) Mfg, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Standard Oil (Ohio), Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for General Motors, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for National Car, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Burlington Industries, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Chromalloy American, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

Table with columns for Combustion Engineers, Revenue, Profits, Per Share, 3rd Qtr. 1981, 1980, 9 months, 9 months.

French Firms Say Compensation Is Far Below Value

PARIS — Credit Commercial de France and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK), which will come under state control if the French nationalization bill is passed, said Friday the compensation being proposed to their shareholders is far less than the real value of the companies.

PUK said that at its request, Merrill Lynch International had carried out an evaluation of the group. The firm estimated PUK shares were worth between 375 francs (\$65.60) and 425 francs.

The French government estimated the value of PUK shares at 104.64 francs. The government criteria do not take into account the earnings of subsidiaries.

In PUK's case, the metals and chemicals group's share of consolidated earnings during the reference period were more than four times higher than those of the parent company alone.

Jean-Maxime Lévesque, president of Credit Commercial, said three accounting firms consulted by the bank estimated that CCF was worth \$5.04 francs per share, almost twice the 163.76 francs the government is proposing to pay.

No Politics in Santa Fe Deal, Says Kuwait

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Kuwaiti oil official has assured the U.S. Congress that Kuwait's \$2.5-billion takeover of Santa Fe International would not interject OPEC politics or Arab influence into U.S. oil operations or increase U.S. vulnerability to an oil embargo.

Abdulrazzak Mohammed Husein, vice chairman and managing director of Kuwait Petroleum, told a House subcommittee Thursday that Santa Fe, a major oil exploration and oil industry construction firm, "will continue to be run as a business enterprise, subject, as an American company, to the political and economic policies of the U.S. government."

Santa Fe has agreed to be acquired by Kuwait Petroleum, and is scheduled to become a wholly owned subsidiary of the state-owned Kuwaiti organization if Santa Fe stockholders approve the transaction at a Dec. 1 meeting.

Democratic Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee, has questioned the implications of the deal for the United States and the legality of some aspects of the takeover.

Asked whether Santa Fe's added crude-oil production could be affected by OPEC policies, Mr. Husein said, "The answer is emphatically no. Santa Fe is involved in crude oil production in only two countries — the U.S. and the United Kingdom. None of this crude oil could be subjected to OPEC pricing or to any kind of external restriction on availability."

He acknowledged that Santa Fe would be controlled by the Kuwaiti government, but he said its drilling and construction operations would always be regulated by the laws of whatever country they were involved in.

Directly or through subsidiaries, Santa Fe is involved in finding, extracting and transporting oil in several countries, building power plants and refineries, developing synthetic-fuels and designing and constructing power plants, including nuclear plants.

"We're transferring a company that has the expertise to build nuclear plants, has drilling technology and resources to a foreign company that took part in the 1973 oil embargo," Rep. Rosenthal commented.

He also noted that, as a foreign-owned corporation, Santa Fe would not pay U.S. income tax.

The scope of the company's operations in the United States led Rep. Rosenthal to raise several questions that were not fully resolved at the hearing:

- Would Santa Fe, as a participant in a consortium developing synthetic fuels, get U.S. subsidies?
• What would Santa Fe's U.S. executives and workers do, if directed by the Kuwaitis to take actions contrary to the interests of the United States or its allies?

Can a Kuwaiti-owned corporation retain its drilling and exploration rights on federally owned land if Kuwait is not on the Interior Department's list of countries with which the United States has reciprocal agreements?

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 23, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for Currency, Par, U.S. \$, and various currency rates.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par, U.S. \$, and dollar values for various currencies.

Source: 11/27 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED

We offer term deposit accounts which produce maximum interest while at the same time giving flexibility of choice and absolute security for your money. Keep what you have earned and beat inflation with the following interest rates. GUARANTEED.

- NET RETURN
• Minimum deposit equivalent \$500.
• Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice.
• Interest paid or credited yearly.
• Amounts quoted are based on 1 year fixed term deposits.
• All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) at source.
• All transactions confidential.
• Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed. Write to Manager for further information.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and interest rates for various currencies.

ANNOUNCING...

a special two-day conference for European executives seeking new business opportunities based on the growth technologies of the 1980's.

High Technology for Venture Capital

During this unique program, top experts and seasoned managers will provide advice and insights on how technology projects can be matched with investment funds to create new sources of growth and profits. The conference will also provide a forum where developers of high technology products and executives seeking investment grade technology projects can meet each other.

26 and 27 November 1981, Amsterdam Marriott-Royal Stadthouderskade 19-21, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Who should attend this conference: Company directors, Investment fund managers, R & D managers, Bankers, Entrepreneurs, Corporate planners, Pension fund managers, Financial directors, Development executives, Research engineers, Investors.

For more information, please contact Ms. Heleen Lamers, Intermediar Seminars, P.O. Box 3434, 1001 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Telephone: 31-20-22 80 22 Telex: 14407 publi nl.

INVESTMENTS

Know the convenience and safety investing in a recovered Mexico. For sound investment in this country you need precise knowledge and successful experience.

We have both essentials and invite you to write for our just-off-the-press booklet. "MEXICO: TODAY AND TOMORROW". Free of charge, ask for it: (Third Edition 1981).

Free of charge, ask for it: (Third Edition 1981). Promotora e Impulsora de Negocios, S.A. Insurgentes Sur No. 605-203 México 18, D.F. Estab. 1967

Form with fields for Name, Address, City, Country.

May 1981-001-11-25787

DOW JONES TO 500?

High interest rates, had earnings outlook and low institutional cash resources seem to push down the Dow Jones to 500. On the other hand, recent figures show that the market is overvalued. We have recommended puts in Honeywell, Control Data, Litton and Honeywell. In Germany the outlook for German stocks is bullish. When the Japanese Yen recovered, investors made excellent gains on stocks and the currency. Our recommendations for options in German stocks show good gains of over 100%.

Subscribe to Finanzwoche for a trial subscription of 3 months. Please enclose cheque (\$25.-).

P.O. Box 900 308, D-8090 München 90, Germany.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 23, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, Oct. 23, 1981, listing various Canadian stocks.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Oct. 23, 1981

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, Oct. 23, 1981, listing various OTC stocks.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for International Executive Opportunities, featuring a circular logo and text in Greek and English.

POLYSAR LIMITED

Advertisement for Polysar Limited, featuring portraits of Donald E. Wood and William D. Rion, and text about their appointment as General Manager and Director.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for International Executive Opportunities, listing job openings for Top Sales Engineers and Purchasing Managers.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SALES

Advertisement for International Financial Sales, based in Central Switzerland, seeking experienced financial sales executives.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for International Executive Opportunities, listing job openings for a servicing company and a major French financial group.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SALES

Advertisement for International Financial Sales, based in Central Switzerland, seeking experienced financial sales executives.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes, listing various floating rate instruments and their terms.

Non-Bank

Table of Non-Bank financial instruments, listing various non-bank products.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets, listing closing prices for various European stock exchanges including Amsterdam, London, Paris, and Zurich.

PHYSICIAN CLINICAL RESEARCH

Advertisement for Physician Clinical Research in Brussels, seeking a physician for cardiovascular research.

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

Advertisement for International Income Fund, providing information about the fund's investment strategy.

NEW YORK

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table with columns: 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Chicago Futures

Table listing Chicago futures prices for various commodities like wheat, soybeans, etc.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity, including NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

Standard & Poors

Table listing Standard & Poors indices and related data.

NYSE Index

Table showing NYSE index performance and trading volume.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table detailing odd-lot trading activity in New York.

American Most Actives

Table listing the most active American stocks.

AMEX Index

Table showing AMEX index performance.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table listing Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and terms.

New York Futures

Table listing New York futures prices for commodities like silver, platinum, etc.

Cash Prices

Table listing cash prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing commodity index values.

Dividends

Table listing dividend payments for various stocks.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table listing new highs and lows for various stocks on Friday.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris commodity prices.

Tokyo Exchange

Table listing Tokyo exchange rates.

Escorts & Guides

Table listing travel agencies and guides.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large section containing various classified advertisements, including travel agencies, real estate, and business services.

Advertisement for 'How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks' featuring French Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Governor Henry Wallich.

PAGES 16 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED



The Endless Season of Reaganomics

By David S. Broder Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—It is the duty of columnists to explain things. And, more the columnist, those most esteemed are those who tackle the... This, dear reader, is one of the days that a columnist earns his pay...

Pointless Prattle

More has been said, on the air and in the sporting pages, about the act that this year's Series had the latest starting date in history than... But all this prattle about the overlap with the eighth week of the National Football League...

Everyone knows the Series was delayed, first, by the mid-season strike and, then, by the owners' desire to recoup a bit of second-season drama... What no one seems to acknowledge, in the carping at the great men...

The owners were union-bashing, giving their overpaid minions the same cold-water treatment Reagan gave the coddled air-traffic controllers. And they were cashing in, just as the corporations did on the Reagan tax cut.

The people who complain about the lack of a "real" baseball season are probably the same soreheads who get semivoluptuous just because they sit for three hours on the ground at LaGuardia, waiting for one of the remaining controllers to clear their shuttle flight for the 36-minute hop to Washington.

Stranded travelers should recognize that these forced delays are really opportunities created by President Reagan for getting to know your neighbors on the plane.

In the same way, the mid-season baseball strike was created by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to allow husbands to spend their summer weekends at family picnics and outings instead of being glued to their television screens while their wives and children frolicked without them.

But targeted compassion is one of the main themes of the Reagan era, and there are some fans who truly need baseball. The owners, understanding that, brought back their second-season dose of baseball for the "truly needy."

Guilt-Free Git

The other major theme of Reaganism is worthy greed, and baseball epitomizes that as well. Look at the teams that were involved in the interminable playoffs. No poor boys there. It was a case of the rich getting richer...

Do not doubt that this cash collection by the wealthiest of the baseball conglomerates is socially useful. In supply-side fashion, they will use the added revenues to hire away even more ballplayers from the less wealthy clubs in the next free-agent draft.

But I digress (serious columnists must not digress too often). The point I set out to make is that the complaints about the baseball season being too long are all wrong. Their thinking is out of date.

Autumnal Puzzelement

I am reliably informed that our sun king-president had, during his long years of residence in Southern California, so far forgotten the autumns of his Illinois youth that when he saw the foliage changing at Camp David, he turned to Ed Meese and said, "What's that?"

Meese, having lived in San Diego, did not know either, but a National Security Council staff study is expected to clear up the mystery soon. Those who complain of the endless season are stamping themselves as unfit for the Reagan era.

Or they may wish to join the extremely small, disgruntled band of Chicago Cub fans who have a truly radical solution to all this. We favor a two-game season. That way — and only that way — we know we'd be in the pennant race on the last day of the year every year.

Dolphins, Cowboys in Interconference Battle

By William N. Wallace New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Miami Dolphins play the Cowboys at Dallas Sunday in a significant National Football League game between teams that have always done well in such interconference matches. Since 1970, the Dolphins have won 85 percent of their games against National Conference teams — and that includes two Super Bowl victories.

The Cowboys' record against American Conference teams is 28-11, including two victories and three losses in Super Bowl games. Only the Oakland Raiders (31-9-1) and the Dolphins (33-6) have had better interconference records. Miami last lost to an AFC opponent, Philadelphia, in 1978.

NFL PREVIEW

The Browns' best receiver, J. R. Johnson, is returning from injury and that will help the sagging offense. Cleveland by 7.

National Conference

N.Y. Giants (4-3) at Atlanta (4-3) — The Giants' victories have come

in a divisional playoff game in 1979. Tampa Bay won handily. The Eagles have improved since then, but not the Buccaneers. Philadelphia by 9.

over teams that have lost 23 of 28 games. They can expect difficulty in running against the fine Falcon defense and in trying to stop the running of William Andrews. Then there are Steve Bartkowski's passes to Alfred Jenkins, who averages almost 20 yards a reception. Atlanta by 8½.

Los Angeles (4-3) at San Francisco (5-2) — The Rams have beaten the 49ers nine times in a row and last lost at San Francisco in 1966. But times have changed. Jack Reynolds, the ex-Ram; Fred Dean, the former Charger, and Lawrence Pillers, a one-time Jet, have helped to make the 49er defense solid. The Rams need fewer dropped passes, stronger pass defense. San Francisco by 1.

Tampa Bay (4-3) at Philadelphia (6-1) — The last time they played in a divisional playoff game in 1979. Tampa Bay won handily. The Eagles have improved since then, but not the Buccaneers. Philadelphia by 9.

Green Bay (2-5) at Detroit (3-4) — Billy Sims expects to be ready after missing a game and the Lions will go again with Ed Hipple at quarterback. He had four scoring passes in his first start. Even with John Jefferson and James Lofton in the lineup the Packers have scored only 13 points in their last two games. Detroit by 6.

Minnesota (5-2) at St. Louis (2-5) — Ted Brown, the Vikings' uncelebrated halfback, has gained more yards rushing and receiving than the Cardinals' renowned Otis Anderson. The impressive Vikings will be after their sixth straight victory. The Cards, thin on linebackers, may start two rookies. Minnesota by 2.

New England (2-5) at Washington (1-6) — The Redskins have John Riggins and Joe Washington, both healthy at last, to play running back, and Terry Metcalf moves to wide receiver. The Patriots will be without Mike Haynes, their all-pro cornerback. Both teams are better than their records may suggest. New England by 1-6.

San Diego (5-2) at Chicago (1-6) — The Bears will not have the ball often because the Chargers lead the league in points scored, total yards gained and yards by passing. Their defense, however, is No. 1 in passing yards surrendered and No. 2 in yards allowed overall. San Diego by 9.

Cincinnati (5-2) at New Orleans (1-6) — The Bengals owe much of their surprising success to veteran quarterback Ken Anderson and to a suddenly staunch defense. Anderson has been passing for 260 yards a game and has 12 scoring passes to only 4 interceptions. After this, the Saints play the Falcons, Rams and Vikings. "We keep getting better," says coach Bum Phillips. Cincinnati by 6.

Monday Night — Houston (4-3) at Pittsburgh (4-3) — Both lost last Sunday by a combined score of 17-7. But it is Terry Bradshaw against Ken Stabler once more, with Bradshaw aging more gracefully. Pittsburgh by 5.

NFL Leaders by Teams. AMERICAN CONFERENCE: Oilers: Oilers 2795, Bush 2066. New England 2783, 1953, 1730. Pittsburgh 2751, 1368, 1708. Cleveland 2542, 925, 1719. Cincinnati 2534, 894, 1614. Buffalo 2482, 924, 1618. Atlanta 2476, 957, 1618. Denver 2554, 890, 1644. Kansas City 2801, 1217, 1304. Miami 2391, 925, 1528. Baltimore 2288, 904, 1382. Seattle 2014, 521, 1483. New York 1869, 999, 820. Oakland 1856, 897, 849.

NHL Standings. WALEY CONFERENCE: Philadelphia 11, NY Islanders 10, Pittsburgh 8, NY Rangers 7, Washington 6. ADMIRAL DIVISION: Boston 5, Quebec 4, Montreal 3, Buffalo 3, Hartford 1. CAMPBELL CONFERENCE: Detroit 3, Minnesota 2, Winnipeg 2, Chicago 2, St. Louis 1. SWEET DIVISION: Edmonton 3, Los Angeles 3, Vancouver 4, Calgary 1, Colorado 1. THORNTON DIVISION: Pittsburgh 3, Calgary 3, Buffalo 2, Detroit 2.

NBA Exhibitions. Boston 104, Milwaukee 88, New Jersey 81, Houston 82, Portland 115, Kansas City 105, Dallas 119, Houston 109, Los Angeles 156, Denver 139, Golden State 155, Utah 91.

EDUCATION. SPANISH COURSES IN MALAGA. SPAIN: of grades, small groups, 4 hours 50 minutes, 5 times each month. Living with Spanish families or in small apartments. Write: Centro de Estudios de Espana, Ave. J. S. Ezzam, 110, Malaga.

Nettles Hurt, May not Start

LOS ANGELES — Graig Nettles, the New York Yankee's acrobatic third baseman, said Thursday he probably would not start the third game of the World Series at Dodger Stadium Friday night because of a sprained left thumb.



Graig Nettles appeared in only 27 games during the regular season but batted .346 with 18 hits in 52 at-bats.

Nettles, who made two outstanding plays in the 5-3 Yankee victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in Game 1, said he suffered the injury in Wednesday night's second game when he tried to stop a sixth-inning ground single by Bill Russell.

"I dove — I just landed on my thumb," he said. "It's very tender. I probably will be able to pinch hit, but I really won't know until just before the game."

Nettles would be replaced by Aurelio Rodriguez, who drives on Tuesday and throwing sliders with a 3-0 lead on Wednesday. Forster, a big-boned, large-headed friendly brute — just like his buddy the Goose — is willing to have a little about the impact of Gossage on a World Series.

"He struck out Moe [Rick Monday] with a pitch that was eight inches outside," Forster said, referring to a Tuesday-night strikeout. "That tells me he's got the American League umpires intimidated. They know he's fast and they know his ball moves and rises, and they call a lot of strikes."

3 Days, 3 Years — "He threw a slider to Penguin [Ron Cey]. You can do that when you've got a lead. With a one-run lead, Gossage will just fire the ball. He can do it. He's had arm trouble for three days in his career? Geez, I've had arm trouble for three years now."

There was not the slightest trace of complaint in Forster's deep voice. He was throwing his best pitch — reality — as he recalled the summer in Appleton, when he and Bucky Dent and Rich Gossage shared an apartment.

"Goose and I would fight a lot," Forster recalls. "I'd slap him on the head and he'd come back at me, and sometimes it would get pretty rough. One time we got fighting in he bruised his foot but I had to go down to Chicago for X-rays for a broken rib."

"When we got to the White Sox, we got in a fight in the shower and the guys let it go because it was the next to the last day of the season. They just stood around and cheered."

Terry and the Goose: A Tale of 2 Cities' Friendly-Enemy Relievers

NEW YORK — Terry Forster remembers the summer of 1970, when he and Rich Gossage would cuff each other around for an extra pillow or the best bed in their apartment. They would compete for space but there was no doubt about their roles on the farm team in Appleton, Wis.

"I was faster than Goose," Forster recalls. "It's unfortunate, but I hurt my arm and I got slower and Goose got faster. Forster and Gossage were an entry — they were even traded together from the White Sox to the Pirates in 1976 — but they are opposite sides of the World Series this week. Forster is a spare pitcher in the Dodger bullpen while Gossage is a major reason there may be a lot of ballplayers catching airplanes home from Los Angeles International Airport by Sunday.

"He is an overpowering pitcher," Forster said Wednesday night. "There's no question in my mind we'll beat him, because we've got a bunch of batters. But he's a great pitcher. A guy like that is good for the game."

Gossage may be good for the game, but he's not good for the Dodgers. He has shut them down twice in two games, surviving line

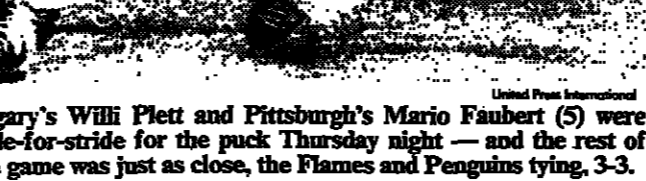
drives on Tuesday and throwing sliders with a 3-0 lead on Wednesday. Forster, a big-boned, large-headed friendly brute — just like his buddy the Goose — is willing to have a little about the impact of Gossage on a World Series. "He struck out Moe [Rick Monday] with a pitch that was eight inches outside," Forster said, referring to a Tuesday-night strikeout. "That tells me he's got the American League umpires intimidated. They know he's fast and they know his ball moves and rises, and they call a lot of strikes."

3 Days, 3 Years — "He threw a slider to Penguin [Ron Cey]. You can do that when you've got a lead. With a one-run lead, Gossage will just fire the ball. He can do it. He's had arm trouble for three days in his career? Geez, I've had arm trouble for three years now."

There was not the slightest trace of complaint in Forster's deep voice. He was throwing his best pitch — reality — as he recalled the summer in Appleton, when he and Bucky Dent and Rich Gossage shared an apartment.

"Goose and I would fight a lot," Forster recalls. "I'd slap him on the head and he'd come back at me, and sometimes it would get pretty rough. One time we got fighting in he bruised his foot but I had to go down to Chicago for X-rays for a broken rib."

"When we got to the White Sox, we got in a fight in the shower and the guys let it go because it was the next to the last day of the season. They just stood around and cheered."



Calgary's Willi Plett and Pittsburgh's Mario Faubert (5) were stride-for-stride for the puck Thursday night — and the rest of the game was just as close, the Flames and Penguins tying, 3-3.

SAVE! S.Fr. 242, Fl. 296, F.F. 528. Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune and take advantage of our special introductory offer. You'll save 25% of the regular subscription price, or 42% of the newsstand price in most European countries!

Torre to Lead Braves; Cubs Appoint Elia. ATLANTA — Joe Torre, fired on the final day of the season as manager of the New York Mets, was named Friday as manager of the Atlanta Braves.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT. Country: 6 months 3 months. Aghanistan (air) 165.00 92.00, Albania (air) 165.00 92.00, Algeria (air) 115.00 63.00, Argentina (air) 165.00 92.00, Australia (air) 270.00 150.00, Belgium (air) 115.00 63.00, Bulgaria (air) 165.00 92.00, Canada (air) 165.00 92.00, Cyprus (air) 115.00 63.00, Czechoslovakia (air) 115.00 63.00, Denmark (air) 115.00 63.00, Egypt (air) 165.00 92.00, Finland (air) 115.00 63.00, France (air) 115.00 63.00, Germany (air) 115.00 63.00, Greece (air) 115.00 63.00, Hong Kong (air) 115.00 63.00, India (air) 115.00 63.00, Israel (air) 115.00 63.00, Italy (air) 115.00 63.00, Japan (air) 115.00 63.00, Korea (air) 115.00 63.00, Kuwait (air) 115.00 63.00, Lebanon (air) 115.00 63.00, Liberia (air) 115.00 63.00, Lithuania (air) 115.00 63.00, Luxembourg (air) 115.00 63.00, Malaysia (air) 115.00 63.00, Mexico (air) 115.00 63.00, Morocco (air) 115.00 63.00, New Zealand (air) 115.00 63.00, Norway (air) 115.00 63.00, Pakistan (air) 115.00 63.00, Panama (air) 115.00 63.00, Paraguay (air) 115.00 63.00, Peru (air) 115.00 63.00, Portugal (air) 115.00 63.00, Romania (air) 115.00 63.00, Saudi Arabia (air) 115.00 63.00, South Africa (air) 115.00 63.00, Spain (air) 115.00 63.00, Sweden (air) 115.00 63.00, Switzerland (air) 115.00 63.00, Taiwan (air) 115.00 63.00, Thailand (air) 115.00 63.00, Turkey (air) 115.00 63.00, U.A.R. (air) 115.00 63.00, U.S.A. (air) 115.00 63.00, U.S.S.R. (air) 115.00 63.00, Venezuela (air) 115.00 63.00, West Germany (air) 115.00 63.00, Other Eur. Cont. (air) 115.00 63.00.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune. I want to receive the IHT at my home office. 12 months (Rate 6 x 2) 6 months 3 months. Mr Ms 24-10-81. Address City Country. Job title/profession. Company activity. Nationality. IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request. THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. Rates valid through December 31, 1981.

Transactions. BASEBALL: American League: Cleveland Indians selected Jerry Gorvil third base coach and signed him to a one-year contract. National League: Chicago: Named Lee Elia manager and signed him to a three-year contract. Basketball: Kansas City: Signed Rozelle Kincaid forward, to a three-year contract. FOOTBALL: Cleveland: Activated Henry Sherman, punter. Placed Willie Adams, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Washington: Signed Charlie Weaver, linebacker.

LONGCHAMP Sunday 25 October. PRIX ROYAL-OAK (Groupe I) PRIX de la FORET (Groupe I). Reserved seats available. Telephone: 266.92.02. Except on Saturday. RESTAURANT PANORAMIQUE tél. 506.55.77.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page). EDUCATION: FRENCH QUICKLY LEARN with graduate teacher. Tel: 267 50 91 Paris. YOU NEED 1 month to speak French. 1st lesson free. Paris 227 70 64. PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY AND EASILY. BY PHONE: Call your local IHT representative with your text. YOU WILL be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. BY MAIL: Send your text to your local IHT representative and you will be advised of the cost in local currency by return.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page). EDUCATION: FRENCH QUICKLY LEARN with graduate teacher. Tel: 267 50 91 Paris. YOU NEED 1 month to speak French. 1st lesson free. Paris 227 70 64. PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY AND EASILY. BY PHONE: Call your local IHT representative with your text. YOU WILL be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. BY MAIL: Send your text to your local IHT representative and you will be advised of the cost in local currency by return. PAYMENT before publication is necessary. BY TELETYPE: If you have an urgent business text, telex us, and it will be published within an hour in our INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. For your guidance: the basic rate is \$8.20 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted.

Art Buchwald

MX in the Casino

WASHINGTON — I don't want to second guess President Reagan's decision to bypass the Air Force's version of an MX system in favor of his modified plan, which is to put MX missiles in already-built Titan holes.

What the Pentagon wanted was an underground train system by which we could move missiles around a 20-square-mile area, so that the Soviets couldn't pinpoint where they were.

The Air Force described it as a giant shell game.

Before President Reagan's announcement that he was abandoning the idea for a cheaper, less sophisticated system, someone in the Pentagon had leaked the story that the MX complex would be built in the state of Nevada.

When it turned out this information was wrong, everyone from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Hawks in the Senate was infuriated with the White House decision.

I was, too. I always felt Nevada was the best place to put the MX system and I even had a good idea of how it could pay for itself.

As anyone who has been to Las Vegas knows, the main attraction of the state is gambling. High rollers from every part of the country, as well as those from Hong Kong and Abu Dhabi, fly in to throw their money away on slot machines, roulette, dice tables and any card game the plush casinos offer.

This was my idea:

The Air Force would be permitted to build its underground train system in the desert of Nevada as

planned. There would be 100 live missiles, which could be moved around 1,000 stations, making it impossible for the Russians to know their locations.

After everything was in place, the whole thing would be covered with sand. Then, on top of it, they would construct a huge gambling casino, four times the size of Caesar's Palace. There would be hotel rooms, bars and an enormous dining theater featuring the greatest nightclubs acts in the United States.

No expense would be spared to make it the most magnificent pleasure dome in the country.

The entire ground floor of the casino would be devoted to a new gambling game called "MX."

Large tables would be constructed in the same shape as the MX missile system, and on the green felt would be numbered every underground hole where a missile could go.

Players would stand around the table, placing their chips on where they thought a live MX missile would wind up. (The minimum bet would be \$100 to keep the riffraff out.)

Once all the bets were made, an Air Force colonel would push a button and start the missiles moving around on their tracks.

In 30 seconds, a board over the table would light up, indicating where the live missiles were and those gamblers who put their chips on the winning holes would be paid five chips for every one they bet.

As an added attraction, the Air Force could shoot off one of the missiles as a test. If you bet on that missile, you would get back a jackpot of 100-to-1.

The beauty of the new gambling game is that it would attract not only high rollers from the Free World, but the Soviets would send over KGB gamblers to bet huge sums of hard currency in an effort to figure out how to break the system.

Since the odds of guessing the right number would be 10-to-1, and the Air Force would only be paying off at 5-to-1, the MX system would pay for itself in three years. From then on, everything they made on the MX, which many people believe is the greatest crap game of them all, would be gravy.

'Guernica' Going on Show

MADRID — Pablo Picasso's "Guernica" goes on show for the first time in Spain this weekend to mark the centenary of the painter's birth. The mural, depicting the 1937 bombing of Guernica by German planes during the Spanish Civil War, is enclosed in a bullet-proof glass bubble. It was shown to the press Friday at the Casa del Buen Retiro, an annex of Madrid's Prado museum. Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo will inaugurate the exhibition Saturday and it will open to the public Sunday.

The Dwindling Ainu

Ancient Tribe Fights to Survive in Modern Japan

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

NIBUDANI, Japan — The toothless great grandmother sat close to the small stove in her sparsely furnished living room, telling tales of the 85 autumns she has passed here in Nibudani, "the valley of the two winds." Huddled around in the soft twilight were several young people of her village, listening attentively.

"Until I was 13," the old woman said, thoughtfully puffing on a cigarette. "I lived the traditional life. Our family lived in a longhouse made of mountain grass and we spent our days hunting deer and rabbits in the forest and gathering plants."

"When it rained," she said in Japanese, which is not the language of her youth, "the adults would stop working and come inside to sit around the fire and tell old legends. It was a hard life, but there were no telephones and somehow things were cozier and less frustrating."

The storyteller was Teru Nishijima, 86, one of Japan's dwindling Ainu, a tribe of hunters and fishermen. Centuries ago, the Ainu roamed the mountains and rivers over large parts of Japan.

Today, after 100 years of poverty and disease as well as government-imposed policies to assimilate them, the Ainu, according to anthropologists and their own leaders, will certainly disappear within a few decades. Along with them will go the stories, like the ones Nishijima tells, of the animal gods of the forests and streams living in harmony with man.

Many of the country's 50,000 or so surviving Ainu live in a handful of villages like Nibudani in southwestern Hokkaido, Japan's second largest island.

The wide-open spaces here are ringed with forests of white birch and pine, and the cattle ranches, broad fields of corn, roadside driveways and ramshackle houses fit the foreign visitor's image of the American West than that of this highly industrialized nation.

In Nibudani, where the main street is lined with shops for Japanese tourists, many of its 600 Ainu inhabitants make their living at the traditional arts of wood carving and weaving. Others drive taxis, work as part-time construction laborers or tend the fields as hired hands.

In recent years, the government has stepped in to ease the plight of the Ainu with offers of subsidies for education and housing and efforts to restore to their original owners the few ancient tribal lands that are not already in the hands of Japanese farmers and ranchers.

But levels of income and schooling among the Ainu remain far below the average and they continue to struggle against barriers to jobs, schools and intermarriage with the Japanese.

"Things have gotten better," said Shigeru Kayano, a local folklorist and leader of the



Ainu tribesman carving wooden figures for Japanese tourists in Hokkaido.

Ainu rights movement for the past 30 years, but, basically, the Japanese don't want to be bothered.

Over a lunch of broiled salmon and salmon eggs, part of the traditional Ainu diet, he explained, "the problem today is to save our culture" in the face of declining numbers and the apathy of a younger generation bent on blending in with the Japanese mainstream.

"There are now only a few old women here who can speak the old language fluently, and once they go there will be no one around who knows the legends" that are the heart of Ainu culture. The Ainu have no written language.

Tales told of a race of blue-eyed, blond-haired hunters and fishermen who came to Japanese shores in a misty past. According to Japanese anthropologists, however, the Ainu are not descended from prehistoric Caucasian tribes, as was earlier believed, but from a strain of nomadic Mongolians who came to Japan about 7,000 years ago after a centuries-long trek through western Asia.

Early Japanese records tell of battles with bands of bearded warriors from the north a thousand years ago. The first Japanese warriors to earn the title of Shogun, which means "barbarian-subduing generalissimo," reputedly did so by driving the Ainu back to Hokkaido from their ancient capital in central Japan.

In the late 1800s, the two cultures began to clash in earnest when the Japanese government embarked on an ambitious program to lure settlers to Hokkaido. Much of the land was homesteaded off to Japanese farmers from the main island, pushing back Ainu frontiers and forcing them to forsake hunting and fishing for work on Japanese labor gangs.

By the 1930s, tuberculosis epidemics, alcoholism and low wages had resulted in a state of subservience to the Japanese, which Kayano described in his own stories.

"My grandfather, Tokkura [his Ainu name]," he said, "was forced into slave labor at the age of 12. He wanted to go home so badly that one night he cut his forefinger off with an axe, hoping that would persuade his boss to let him go put some salt on it." Wives were separated from husbands and "if they were young and pretty, they were forced to become prostitutes for the men from the mainland. After all that, this is what they got for one year's labor?" he said, holding up a chipped and faded lacquer-ware sake bowl.

Today, the Ainu remain largely landless, and in recent years, leaders like Kayano have pressed demands that the Japanese in Hokkaido pay a land-use tax that would help generate more funds to use for housing and schooling their people. Such claims have made little headway.

"The Ainu never sold or even loaned their land to the Japanese," Kayano said, "and we are not asking them to get out. But it's a shame to uproot a culture that has existed for

Uncrowned First Lady Runs

'Home for Wayward China'

Nancy Reagan has laid to rest rumors that might have arisen after Washington gift shops started selling postcards showing the first lady dressed as a queen. "I never wear a crown," she joked at a dinner in New York City. "It messes up my hair." During brief remarks at the annual Alfred E. Smith memorial dinner honoring the late New York governor, Mrs. Reagan said she wanted to tell the guests about some of her activities, such as fighting drug abuse and supporting the Girl Scouts.

Then, of course, the Nancy Reagan Home for Wayward China," she referred to criticism of the \$209,000 set of china being bought for the White House through private donations. She drew a standing ovation when she thanked Cardinal Terence Cooke for comforting her after President Reagan was shot. Following in the footsteps of Winston Churchill, several Supreme Court justices and seven presidents, the first lady addressed about 1,600 formally attired guests at the \$200-a-plate annual dinner.

Frequently appalled by what they view as the depth and breadth of racial strife in American society, the Japanese generally picture their own country as a homogenous one free from sticky ethnic problems. In fact, however, there are 665,000 ethnic Koreans in Japan and 53,000 Chinese.

According to official government figures, there are only 25,000 Ainu. But Moritoki Kuzuno, director of the Hokkaido Ainu Association, said that there may be at least twice that number because of a large group of "invisible Ainu" who have managed to pass into Japanese society. They resist coming out of the closet, he said, because they fear breaking up marriages, spoiling chances for promotion in Japan's hierarchical company system, or even losing jobs.

In recent years, offers of government subsidies, Kuzuno said, have encouraged a few of the Ainu hideaways to come forth and claim their heritage. "At least some of our people have got to the point where they can say with pride, 'I am an Ainu.' But it took 50 years to reach even this minimum level. The next step is to preserve our culture."

In Nibudani, the valley floor was bathed in a bluish light as the late afternoon shadows climbed the green hillsides. Nishijima, whose Ainu name Montkei (pronounced mon-tay-kei) sounds strange to Japanese ears, rooked gently on the edge of her chair and began to chant an epic poem in her ancient tongue. It was about the time when the god of thunder came to earth to woo and wed a beautiful Ainu princess.

"I have lived for so many years," she said in Japanese, "and I know all the stories told to me by my parents and grandparents. Kids today don't know any of them, and even if I try to teach them, they don't understand."

Melina Mercourio, who won reelection to Greece's parliament last weekend and was promptly named minister of culture and sciences, has told her staff of civil servants she would rather be addressed as Melina rather than "Madam Minister." The 56-year-old actress-politician became an international star after her U.S. husband, James Dean, directed her in the 1950 Greek movie "Never on Sunday."

Entertainer Pat Boone will have to pay 25 cents each to as many as 24,000 consumers who used an acne medication he once touted in television commercials. The rest of the refunds for the \$9.50 product will be paid by the manufacturer and marketer, said FTC attorney Randolph Tittel. When Boone signed the 1978 consent agreement with the FTC, officials said it was the first time the commission held a product endorser personally accountable for advertising claims. Since then, industry officials have said many show business personalities are unwilling to endorse products without first verifying the advertising claims. "Meanwhile, Boone has written a song called, 'Are There Any More Squeaky Chairs There?' "I wrote it in self-defense," Boone, self-styled square, explained to variety show host Mike Douglas. "I work out every morning and every evening. I drink milk — all those square things. I'm bearing the word 'square' banded about for so long and I realized that a lot of nice things are being built from T squares and square foundations. The word needn't be so derisive; it ought to be a compliment instead. So I wrote the song to poll the audience to see just how many squares there are out there."

Erno Rubik, the Hungarian gamemaker who has driven much of the world crazy with Rubik's Cube, says he takes a whole minute to solve his puzzle — far slower than Hungary's fastest cubist. A Hungarian primary school pupil holds the record at 23 seconds, according to Rubik. Rubik, 37,

AMERICA CALLING... RELIGIOUS SERVICES... ANNOUNCEMENTS... SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE... MOVING... EXTRAORDINARY MOVES INTERDEAN... ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL... RELIGIOUS SERVICES...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MOVING... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE... EMPLOYMENT... EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE... GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED... FIELD ENGINEER... DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED... AMERICAN MALE, 34, graduating... WANTED... TUESDAYS... TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE... AUTOMOBILES... BULLET PROOF CARS... WHY WAIT 7 YEARS TO GET YOUR MORGAN CAR?... 1981 CADILLAC SEVILLE... WE HAVE a number of Mothers' Help... AU PAIR EXPERIENCE... DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED... SHIPING EXECUTIVE... SWISS 21, sound conversational background... NEED SOMEONE ON THE SPOT... NIGHT INTELLIGENT FBI, fine to recruit... SWISS 43, lived in Germany... SWISS 21, sound conversational background... SWISS 21, sound conversational background... SWISS 21, sound conversational background...

AUTOS TAX FREE... TAX FREE CARS ALL MAKES & MODELS... TAX FREE CARS... WANTED... BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES... SERVICES... RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS... HOTELS... ITALY... SWITZERLAND... GENEVA... RESIDENCE IN FRANCE... LOW COST FLIGHTS... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL... AUTOS TAX FREE... FROM STOCK... TAX FREE CARS... ICZKOVSITS... TAX FREE CARS

enter Chloé... 'A woman does not put on...'

International Business Message Center... OFFICE SERVICES... BUSINESS SERVICES... BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES... DIAMONDS... To Diamond Owners... TAX FREE CARS... DIVORCE in 24 hours... Tax and legal services, divorce proceedings, court orders...